THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Office, 84 and 86 Fifth Avenue.
F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING.
T. P. HOUSTON, H. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY.
By mail, per year.....$5.00
Delivered by carriers, per week.....15 cts.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature

SENATE: Variety of Local Legislation—The Treasury Investigation—Resolution to End the Farce Defeated. HOUSE: Bills Passed Finally — Erie Canal Company Charter — Citizens Bridge Co.—Cambria County Seat Removal.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 8, 1870.

SENATE.

BILLS DISPOSED OF.

Bills were called up by Senators named and disposed of as follows:

Mr. RUTAN: House bill incorporating Dry Run Independent Band of Hope Miners' Relief Association. Passed.

Mr. HOWARD: Senate supplement for West Elizabeth. Passed.

Mr. HOWARD: House supplement for Co-operation Life Insurance Company of Western Pennsylvania. Passed.

Mr. GRAHAM: House bill incorporating Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Company. Passed.

Mr. GRAHAM: House supplement for South Pittsburgh Co-operative Association, authorizing dividends on cash or stock. Passed.

Mr. GRAHAM: House bill relative to the location of Hudson alley, Pittsburgh. Passed.

Mr. HOWARD: Senate bill transferring duties of City Regulator referring to place of amusement in Pittsburgh to the Inspector of Public Buildings. Passed.

Mr. GRAHAM: Senate bill incorporating Iron City Land Company. Passed.

PLEASANT VALLEY PASSENGER R. R.

Mr. GRAHAM presented a petition for the extension of Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway to Pittsburgh.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Reducing Allegheny city charter and amendments thereto to one act, revising the same relative to streets in Allegheny city.

Supplement to act of April 9th, 1844, relative to Directors of the Poor of Allegheny county.

Relative to the code of ordinances of Allegheny City.

All the above bills are recommended by the City Councils.

TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. CONNELL introduced a resolution discharging the Finance Committee from the further investigation of treasury affairs, believing nothing was to be gained by the investigation.

Mr. BROOKE opposed the resolution as a reflection upon the Committee. He had tried to do his duty. The ex-Treasurers were to be examined to-morrow evening. He believed, however, nothing would come of the investigation, because every Treasurer would entrench himself behind the constitutional privilege of refusing to answer any pertinent question as to whether he had received compensation for deposits, though he did not believe that the Commonwealth lost a single cent on moneys placed in the hands of ex-Treasurers.

Mr. BILLINGFELT agreed with Mr. Brooke in the main, but the resolution ought not to pass until witnesses summoned to appear to-morrow were examined. He had often examined before never been placed in this unpleasant position, but the duty having been imposed upon him, as chairman of the Finance Committee he had determined to probe the matter to the bottom. He knew neither Mackey nor Irwin, nor any other State Treasurer in the affair, but simply did his duty to the full extent of his power.

Mr. BROOKE said he had appealed to Irwin to testify and thought his refusal a mistake.

Mr. ALLEN said the investigation was of no benefit to the State. Satisfactory evidence could not be procured. The whole proceedings were a farce.

The resolution was killed: Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Connell, Mumma, Nagle, Osterhout, Stinson—6.

Nays—Messrs. Billingfelt, Brooke, Brodhead, Buckalew, Davis, Duncan, Graham, Heazley, Howard, Kerr, Linderman, McClure, Olmsted, Robison, Turner, Wallace, Warfel, White—18.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

The following Senate bills passed.

Increasing salary of Assistant Warden of Allegheny county Prison and enlarging the powers of Inspectors.

Supplement relating to Allegheny county Treasurer and prescribing further duties.

Extending Allegheny Vehicle License law to Sharpsburg.

Extending time for filing claims for assessment of cost of sewer on Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and widening line.

Extending Allegheny Grading and Paving law to Sharpsburg.

Extending the terms of Allegheny city officers, amended by Mr. WALTON allowing the present officers to hold over till the next election.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

The following House bills passed:

Authorizing Washington School District, Pittsburgh, to sell real estate and borrow money.

Incorporating American Fidelity, Guarantee and Assurance Company.

Incorporating Pittsburgh Coal Exchange.

Authorizing Mount Washington borough to borrow money for street improvement.

PASSED SECOND READING.

The House bill extending the charter of the Erie Canal and authorizing the Company to slack water the Ohio river, passed second reading.

House bill incorporating the Citizens Bridge Company of Pittsburgh passed second reading and was laid over on motion of Mr. MILLAR.

DEFEATED.

House bill for the removal of the Cambria county seat to Ebensburg was killed.

THE WEATHER.

State of the Thermometer at Various Points Yesterday Morning.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CLEVELAND, clear; wind northwest. Thermometer 32 degrees above.

CHICAGO, clear; wind northwest. Thermometer 24 degrees.

INDIANAPOLIS, clear and cool; wind west. Thermometer 22 deg.

COLUMBUS, hazy and cool.

LOUISVILLE, clear; wind northwest. Thermometer 39 degrees above.

PHILADELPHIA, clear and beautiful. Thermometer 38 degrees above.

NEW YORK, clear and pleasant.

OIL CITY, cold and snowing.

BALTIMORE, clear; wind northwest. Thermometer 35 degrees above.

CINCINNATI, clear and cold; wind northwest. Thermometer 34 deg. above.

ST. LOUIS, clear; wind west. Thermometer 26 degrees above.

OMAHA, clear; wind west. Thermometer 10 degrees.

CHEYENNE, clear; wind west. Thermometer 12 degrees above.

CRESTLINE, cloudy and cold.

TIDEGATE, very cold.

TITUSVILLE, cold and snowing a little.

NEW YORK CITY.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 8, 1870.

COIN PAYMENTS.

The *Express* says the State Comptroller has given a careful opinion on the subject of the demands for payment in coin by owners of mortgages held by savings banks and other institutions. His judgment is that specie payments are not required. The opinion is in reference to certain mortgages, payment of which is demanded in coin. The same paper says a large portion of gold bonds of the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad Company have already matured and a large demand exists from Europe, particularly Amsterdam.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1870. NO. 58.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Neutrality Bill—Regulation of Foreign and Coasting Trade—Relieving Public Charities from Taxation—Claims of Southern Loyalists — Sale of Surplus Gold in Treasury Without Delay—Payment of Duties in Legal Tenders—Promotion of Civilization of Indians, &c. —The Funding Bill. HOUSE: Soldiers Playing Hand Organs Not Taxed—Mr. Voorhees Refutes a Misstatement — The Georgia Bill Passed with Mr. Bingham's Amendment—Capt. Hall's Proposed Arctic Expedition.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. MORTON, from Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following:

A bill making it a misdemeanor to fitout or equip ships of war with intent that they shall be employed in the service of any European Prince or State for the purpose of plundering American colonists claiming independence, and providing for the forfeiture of such ship or vessel.

Be it enacted, &c., That if any person shall, within the limits of the United States, fit out, arm or equip, or attempt to fit out, arm or equip, or procure to be fitted out, armed or equipped, or shall knowingly be concerned in the fitting out, arming or equipping of any ship or vessel, with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any European Prince or State, or for the purpose of subduing American colonists claiming independence, or shall issue or deliver a commission within the territory of the United States for any ship or vessel, with intent that she may be employed as aforesaid, every person so offending shall be guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $5,000 and imprisoned for a period not exceeding two years not less than six months, and every such ship or vessel, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all materials, arms, ammunition and stores which may have been procured for the building and equipping thereof, shall be forfeited, one-half to the use of the informer and the other half to the use of the United States.

SEC. 2d, That in every case where a ship or vessel shall be fitted out, armed or equipped, or attempted to be fitted out, armed or equipped, contrary to the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ the land or naval forces or militia of the United States, or any part of the same, for the purposes of taking possession of and detaining any such ship or vessel.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment, the bill to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontier of the United States. It provides that the masters of enrolled and licensed vessels engaged in that trade shall make oath and duplicate manifests, and after obtaining clearances keep one on which to enter the cargo taken on board or discharged at intermediate American ports before reaching the port of destination, where the two shall be compared by Messrs. Bingham and Farnsworth.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that the gentleman from Massachusetts had place in a very large collection district where there is no custom house, which must be made in the same manner at the next port where there is a proper customs officer. The above provisions, however, do not apply to vessels with cargo or passengers from any foreign port, which must comply with the existing laws before discharging or loading the same. Steam tugs employed in said trade shall not be required to report and clear at custom houses, except when towing rafts or vessels not enrolled. The act prescribes a new schedule of fees to be collected from masters and owners of vessels engaged in said trade, and provides penalties for violating its provisions.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to relieve public charities from taxation. It provides that hereafter no tax shall be levied or collected on bequests of real or personal property made for the public use of a literary, educational or charitable character, but such taxes already levied shall be collected.

Mr. CORBETT introduced a bill amendatory of the act of July 25, 1866, granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific, in California, to Portland, Oregon. Referred to the Committee Public Lands.

Mr. ABBOTT introduced a bill providing for the examination and adjustment of claims of Southern loyalists against any officers of the government, and eject any person whose presence may be deemed detrimental to good morals, with power to call on the nearest military post for aid. It shall also assist in locating them on farms, inciting to self-support and inspiring them with confidence in the kind intentions and good faith of the Government of the United States.

Tabled and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill for the temporary relief of the poor of the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL, Me., reported favorably the bill making appropriations for the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives for the present fiscal year.

The funding bill was taken up and discussed till 3:20, when the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SCHENCK, chairman Committee on Ways and Means, made a statement in reply to several resolutions of the New York Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, saying that no tax had been levied by the Government on crippled soldiers and sailors for playing hand organs, and any certificate that such tax had been paid was either a fraud or forgery.

Mr. VOORHEES, rising to a personal explanation, referred to the Washington dispatch in yesterday's N. Y. *Evening Post*, stating that the Military Committee was investigating the fact of his having appointed a cadet from Pennsylvania. That was the first he had heard of any such investigation, and within the last few minutes he had been informed by members of the Committee on Military Affairs that there was not one word or syllable of truth in that dispatch. He had no cadet at West Point. He had one at Annapolis and that one was a son of Dr. Wm. Maxwell Wood, of the United States Navy, an officer of many years standing, and who was afloat in the service of the country at the time of his son's appointment. The boy's grandmother and uncle were residents of his own town, and if his father had a shore residence, he (Mr. Voorhees) had not had his attention called to it. The House had been recently engaged in expelling some of its members for the newspaper press and newspaper reporters. As a class he had a very high respect and had a personal regard for some of them, but if the sluices of calumny were to be kept open in this way by irresponsible men connected with the press, the next expulsion in order would be to kick the slanderous and calumniating reporter from the gallery.

Mr. LOGAN, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, remarked there had been no allusion of any kind made against Mr. Voorhees, and no witnesses examined relating to him.

Mr. ROGERS called the attention of the Speaker to a violation of the rule which prescribes who are entitled to the privileges of the floor, saying that he (Rogers) was constantly annoyed by railroad and other lobby agents.

The Speaker directed the door-keepers to see the rule enforced.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Georgia bill.

Mr. WOOD protested against the bill, declaring that it was intended as a precedent for the establishment of a Congressional oligarchy. It was a revolutionary, audacious and monstrous measure.

Mr. COX also protested against the bill and said the States of the Union had reached the very depth of humiliation. In this measure the Reconstruction Committee submitted to the dictation of a gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) dictated to the Reconstruction Committee, so the rights of States were all dependent upon the whim of one man. The reprimanded an assocation with either side of politics, but this bill originated in the House by Mr. Bingham and Mr. Butler. The former embraced as bad doctrine as the latter. There was only a difference in shading, not in outline or color. Congress had enough to do without minding in local wrangle or Radical jugglery. But the House was neglecting tariffs, taxation and what not, to discuss whether Blodgett had committed perjury, or Bullock took two million of railroad bonds.

Mr. WOODWARD said he concurred in the views expressed in opposition to the bill. He did not rise, however, to discuss it, but to have read at the Clerk's desk a letter he had received from a highly respectable gentleman in Macon, Ga., correcting a statement by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler.)

The letter having been read,

Mr. BUTLER took the floor to close the debate and proceeded to defend and advocate the bill. He referred to the various acts of legislation in regard to reconstruction and appealed to the Democratic members of the House to keep faith. The Secretary expresses the belief that a fair investigation would show it is unjust to put the whole blame on the savages. He says: Often the great cause of all our difficulty with the wild tribes is the fact that civilized settlements are constantly narrowing the boundaries of their hunting grounds, crowding them out of regions which from time immemorial tradition regarded as their own, whilst no thoroughly consistent good faith is kept in redeeming promises we made to them as the condition of their acquiescence in the new order of things.

The Secretary recommends to the attention of Congress the necessity of an immediate and explicit definition of the purposes of the Government on the subject of Indian treaties, and to such action in their behalf as may be likely to avert the evils which now seem imminent. He concludes as follows:

"If I were to waive all inquiry as to the moral obligation of a christian nation under such circumstances, I think it would be demonstrably clear that as a mere question of pecuniary economy it will be cheaper to feed every adult Indian now living, even to sleepy surfeiting, during his natural life, than to allow children at present located to self support by agriculture, than it would be to carry on a general Indian war for a single year. The shocking barbarities and mutilations of dead and of prisoners which we often refer to, are the usual accompaniment of Indian warfare. By preserving peace we may hope to avoid them, and I cannot believe this beyond the wisdom and resources of a great nation like ours to give a peace policy a thorough trial."

THE M'GARRAHAN CASE.

The House Judicial Committee heard further argument in the M'Garrahan case by C. P. Shaw, of New York, who charged that the fraud of perjury and forgery had been committed to mislead the Supreme Court and influence its decision against the claim of M'Garrahan.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The State Election—Gov. Stearns, Republican, Re-elected by a Reduced Majority—Legislature Republican.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CONCORD, N. H., March 8.—New Market, Amherst, East Kingston and Newport give Republican majorities and choose Republican Representatives. Concord, Tilton, Moultonboro, Hooksett and Laconia give Democratic majorities and elect Democratic Representatives.

The pleasant weather and active canvass drew out a large vote at the election to-day. Four candidates were in the field for Governor, viz: Onslow Stearns, Republican and present incumbent. Jno. Bedell, Democrat, Saml. Flint, Labor Reform, and L. O. Barrows, Temperance. For Railroad Commissioner, Charles P. Sage, Michael L. Donahue, George Roberts and H. D. Pierce.

The returns to nine o'clock are from 115 towns, which show a Republican loss of nearly 1800. Stearns is probably elected, but his majority will not exceed 500. The result is looked upon as doubtful. About half the State is heard from and over half the vote.

10:30 P. M.—Returns are received from 147 towns, over two-thirds of the State. Stearns, 25,554; Bedell, 17,831; Flint, 877; Barrows, 861. Stearns' loss from last year was 3,781. Stearns is probably elected by from 1,000 to 1,500 majority. The Legislature is Republican with the majority reduced from last year.

Mr. Burlingame's Remains.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BOSTON, March 8.—The following cable dispatch has been received:

St. Petersburg, March 3.—Isaac Livermore, of Cambridge, Mass: We go to Paris. I alone to America with father's remains via Silesia, leaving Hamburg April 6th. All are well.

EDWARD L. BURLINGAME.

—General Quesada has written for the Cuban Junta a report of the operations of the Cuban army during the opening scenes of the war. He says that the Governments of the United States and Great Britain are ignorant of what has happened in Cuba, in consequence of the facility with which Spaniards can disseminate false news. The General is expected in Washington, and it is believed that he will wait on the Secretary of State and present his credentials as Cuban Ambassador. There is much excitement among the Cubans in New York and Washington on the subject, as a number of influential members of Congress are reported to favor Quesada's pretensions.

—In the Circuit Court of Kane county, Ill., Frank Jackson has obtained a verdict of $18,000 against the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. He was an employe of the company, and while coupling cars last November was run over and lost both of his legs.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Tennessee Affairs — Desperate Condition of Relations with the Indians — Correspondence on the Subject from the President and Secretary of the Interior.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1870.

TENNESSEE AFFAIRS.

The Reconstruction Committee this morning considered the question of the power of Congress to exercise authority in Tennessee to remedy the alleged dangerous condition of affairs there, but adjourned without definite action. Congressmen Maynard and Arnell were before the Committee giving information with regard to affairs in that State. Mr. Butler said he had no doubt of the power of Congress to interfere with the authorities of Massachusetts should proper occasion arise.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

It appears from documents sent to the House to-day that Gen. Sheridan in October last wrote to the Adjutant General suggesting a blow at Indian marauders in Montana during the winter. The plan was approved by Gen. Sherman and the attack on the Piegan Indians was the result. Red Horn's band was completely annihilated and the rest of the tribe fled.

The President, in a communication to the House, encloses a communication from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the obligations of Congress to make necessary appropriations to carry out the Indian treaties made by the Peace Commissioners in 1867, the President argues that, if an Indian war becomes inevitable, the Government at least should not be held responsible for it. Paths will, he says, be taken and force used to prevent the departure of the Indians referred to by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary in his communication says from the extreme northern border of Mexico complaints of what they call a lack of faith comes from all the tribes. In this measure the Reconstruction Committee dictated to Congress. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) dictated to the Reconstruction Committee, so the rights of States were all dependent upon the whim of one man. The reprimanded an association with either side of politics, but this bill originated in the House by Mr. Bingham and Mr. Butler. The former embraced as bad doctrine as the latter. There was only a difference in shading, not in outline or color. Congress had enough to do without minding in local wrangle or Radical jugglery. But the House was neglecting tariffs, taxation and what not, to discuss whether Blodgett had committed perjury, or Bullock took two million of railroad bonds.

Mr. WOODWARD said he concurred in the views expressed in opposition to the bill. He did not rise, however, to discuss it, but to have read at the Clerk's desk a letter he had received from a highly respectable gentleman in Macon, Ga., correcting a statement by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler.)

The letter having been read,

Mr. BUTLER took the floor to close the debate and proceeded to defend and advocate the bill. He referred to the various acts of legislation in regard to reconstruction and appealed to the Democratic members of the House to keep faith. The Secretary expresses the belief that a fair investigation would show it is unjust to put the whole blame on the savages. He says: Often the great cause of all our difficulty with the wild tribes is the fact that civilized settlements are constantly narrowing the boundaries of their hunting grounds, crowding them out of regions which from time immemorial tradition regarded as their own, whilst no thoroughly consistent good faith is kept in redeeming promises we made to them as the condition of their acquiescence in the new order of things.

The Secretary recommends to the attention of Congress the necessity of an immediate and explicit definition of the purposes of the Government on the subject of Indian treaties, and to such action in their behalf as may be likely to avert the evils which now seem imminent. He concludes as follows:

"If I were to waive all inquiry as to the moral obligation of a christian nation under such circumstances, I think it would be demonstrably clear that as a mere question of pecuniary economy it will be cheaper to feed every adult Indian now living, even to sleepy surfeiting, during his natural life, than to allow children at present located to self support by agriculture, than it would be to carry on a general Indian war for a single year. The shocking barbarities and mutilations of dead and of prisoners which we often refer to, are the usual accompaniment of Indian warfare. By preserving peace we may hope to avoid them, and I cannot believe this beyond the wisdom and resources of a great nation like ours to give a peace policy a thorough trial."

THE M'GARRAHAN CASE.

The House Judicial Committee heard further argument in the M'Garrahan case by C. P. Shaw, of New York, who charged that the fraud of perjury and forgery had been committed to mislead the Supreme Court and influence its decision against the claim of M'Garrahan.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Oneida Calamity—Mordaunt Divorce Case—Friends of Order in Paris—Remarkable Speech by M. Ollivier—Conscript Demonstration—Definition of the Infallibility Dogma Required by the Pope—Protection of Ocean Cables.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* applauds the funding scheme of Secretary Boutwell.

The *Times* denounces the Captain of the steamer Bombay for proceeding, after the collision with the Oneida, without positively ascertaining the damage that had been sustained by the latter.

In the Mordaunt divorce case, Lord Penzance has consented to hear in full bench an argument on the right of Sir Charles to proceed with the case notwithstanding the decision as to Lady Mordaunt's insanity.

Mr. Addington, formerly Charge d'Affairs at Washington, is dead.

DUBLIN, March 8.—The *Irish Times* asserts the government will soon issue orders suspending the operation of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 8.—The *Marseillaise* this morning publishes a violent letter from Henri Rochefort and other political prisoners.

A meeting was held last evening for the purpose of organizing a society called "The friends of Order." Several hundred people assembled. Speeches were made and resolutions were adopted denouncing the recent rioting and disorder in Paris.

At a political banquet last night M. Ollivier made a remarkable speech. He urged all political parties to give the Ministry assistance and advice and not keep aloof because of errors which had been or might be committed by the Ministry. He hoped the different parties would not be discouraged because mistakes had occurred, but would continue to point out improvements. He closed with the prediction that in spite of difficulties which he anticipated, the Ministry would succeed.

Eight hundred conscripts to-day formed in line, and with a crape banner at the head marched through the streets to the publication office of *La Marseillaise*, there giving the cheering cry of "Vive la sedillaise" after which they quietly dispersed. The police made no attempt to interfere with the proceedings.

The religious organs have advices from Rome which represent that the Pope, in opposition to the views of a great majority of the bishops, has distributed among the members of the Council a scheme proposing a definition of the dogma of infallibility, with a notice that the suggestions of the fathers on this scheme will not be received until the 17th inst. Dispatches from other sources add that in consequence of the introduction of this scheme the French government has made a demand on the Papal Court that the special envoy of France be permitted to assist the Council; also, that Cardinal Antonelli has acknowledged the receipt of the demand and promises to answer it in a few days.

The Ultramontane journal states positively that the Pope has required the Ecumenical Council to fix upon a definition of personal infallibility within a week.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 8.—Admiral Topete continues a member of the Cabinet.

The Cortes has authorized the prosecution of the Bishop of Santiago.

Several deputies to-day endeavored to bring the question of monarchy before the Cortes, but at the request of Prince Rivero its consideration was postponed.

The budget for the Antilles is now under discussion.

The unusual ceremony and attention with which the Prince of Asturias was received by the Pope occasions much comment here.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 8.—The Austrian Government has authorized Baron Van Ledrer, its Minister at Washington, to represent Austria at the conference suggested by President Grant for the better protection of ocean telegraphic cables.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—The steamships City of Brooklyn and Tarifa, from New York, have arrived.

LONDON, March 8.—Sailing vessels arriving report heavy easterly gale in the Atlantic, and vast fleets of ice are floating southwardly much earlier than usual.

LONDON, March 8.—The steamer Iowa has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 8—*Evening.*—Consols 92¾. Five-Twenty bonds: 86⅛, 86⅜; 68s, 98¼; 67s, 89⅛. Ten-forties 87⅜. Erie 21¼. Illinois Central 113½; Atlantic and Great Western 29.

PARIS, March 8.—Bourse quiet at 74 francs 52 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—Cotton dull; middlings Orleans 11d; Orleans 11¼d; sales, 8,000 bales. Manchester market heavy. California white Wheat 9s 3d; red western No. 1 7s 1d@8s; winter 8s 8d @8s 9d; receipts for three days, 15,000 quarters, all American. Western Flour firmer 20s 3d. Corn: No. 2 mixed 27s 6d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 34s 6d. Pork 92s 6d. Beef 103s 6d. Lard flat at 62s. Bacon 56s. Cheese 71s 6d. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, March 8.—Tallow 45s 9d@46s, and easier. Linseed Oil active; 32 lbs 5s.

ANTWERP, March 8.—Petroleum firm, at 58¾f.

HAVRE, March 8.—Cotton quiet and steady.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Gov. Alcorn, of Mississippi, will be inaugurated to-day.

—The bill abolishing the contract system on canals passed to the third reading in the New York Assembly, yesterday.

—The internal revenue receipts on Tuesday amounted to $295,243; for the month, $5,181,771; and for fiscal year to date, $116,248,489.

—Senator elect Hamilton, of Texas, is *en route* to Washington as the bearer of the notification of the ratification of the XVth amendment.

—The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. McClintock took place from St. Pauls M. E. Church, New York, yesterday, and was largely attended.

—The municipal elections at Des Moines and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Monticello, Illinois, have resulted in favor of the Republicans.

—The Board of Trade of Buffalo, by 22 to 18 repudiated the action of the trustees on Monday relative to Mr. Bennet, and require further investigation.

—The chemical analysis of the remains of the late Captain John Alexander, of New Orleans, at New York, resulted in the finding of no traces of poison.

—Efforts are being made to induce the Howe Sewing Machine Company to establish at Indianapolis an extensive factory for the north-western trade.

—It is stated that Sir John Young, Governor General of Canada, will proceed in person to Red River immediately after the close of the present session of Parliament.

—The Wisconsin Assembly has endorsed the course of Senator Carpenter in his expressions of sympathy for the Cuban revolutionists, and has killed the female suffrage proposition.

—Information was received at New York, yesterday, of the failure of from four or five leading cotton speculators in Liverpool and Manchester, with liabilities estimated at 1,000,000 pounds.

—Eight hundred cases and ten casks of claret, from Bordeaux, consigned to E. A. Damon & Co., of St. Louis, were seized in the latter city, on Monday, for alleged attempt to evade paying duty by undervaluation of the wine.

—Eleven prominent druggists in New York were served with processes on Monday from the United States Court to answer indictments for violation of the Internal Revenue laws, by failing to affix stamps to bottles of imported perfumery. A fine of fifty dollars is attached to each offense.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

Testimony Against the Lady.

Sir Charles Mordaunt's attorney, in stating the case, said, of the relations of Lady Mordaunt with the Prince of Wales, that she had done very wrong with him but not very "wickedly."

He should produce a number of letters from the gentleman himself, not indicating actual crime, but showing that an improper correspondence was kept up, and he should prove appointments and interviews without the husband's knowledge. "Very wrong" was the term exactly applicable to such a course of conduct, and he sincerely hoped and trusted that the jury would be able to come to the conclusion that no further imputation rested either upon the gentleman or upon Lady Mordaunt. The next person to whom he proposed to call attention had been made a party to the suit—he meant Lord Cole. It would be sufficient to say that either in that or a subsequent conversation with Lady Mordaunt he had the paternity of the child, and he would show that they were together under circumstances which gave them abundant opportunity for committing adultery. Lord Cole would be proved to have stated in the same house with her until the very day her husband was expected to return, and then to have left. Another piece of very extraordinary evidence was in the handwriting of the young Lady. In her diary of 1868 was the entry as follows: "3d April—280 days from this 27th June." That was exactly the day on which Lord Cole had last seen her, and it would be proved that he was on that occasion alone with her until 11 o'clock in the morning, and Sir Charles did not return until the 15th of July. It would be for the jury to decide, when they had heard the whole case, whether or not she had measured the time from Lord Cole's visit, and whether this entry could have any relation to any other person. With regard to Sir Frederick Johnstone, there was no doubt that she was with him in November, and under circumstances which tended to confirm the truth of her statement. Another person, who had been a correspondent, but whose name had been mentioned by her would be proved to have had full opportunity of committing adultery with her. They had supped together at a hotel in London, and the hotel bills, which were in Captain Farquehar's writing, would be produced. In the case was that, overcome by remorse, and repenting of her sins, she had told the truth to her husband. He submitted that the letter of the 8th of November, 1869, was not consistent with the theory of insanity. That letter had been left by her in an open envelope, and copied by the woman who had the care of her, before it was posted to Lady Louisa. She had also written checks under no restraint or insanity, which were produced in court. The medical men who attended her in her confinement would say that she had never had the slightest trace of puerperal mania. In conclusion, the learned sergeant said that if Sir Charles could feel convinced that his wife was in fact virtuous, and innocent, he would hold out his arms to receive her, but feeling convinced that she had dishonored him, he was bound to take these proceedings.

TESTIMONY OF THE LADY'S MAID.

Jessie Clarke was then called and deposed: I was lady's maid to Lady Mordaunt from her marriage till she left Walton. In the autumn of 1867 Captain Farquehar came on a visit, and staid one week. He and Lord Mordaunt were very much together. She also said: In November, 1867, Lady Mordaunt went up to London, and I accompanied her. We staid at the Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate, and remained two nights. We arrived at the hotel about 5 P. M., and about half past ten I saw Captain Farquehar on the landing outside the sitting room with Lady Mordaunt. The bedroom was a short distance off. I did not see Lord Cole that night. I saw Lady Mordaunt in bed about a quarter of eleven, and I called her the next morning at half past eight. I had arranged the bedroom for her. I found the letter on the table. The books had been moved, though her lady-ship never used to move anything that I arranged. The next day she was not in the greater part of the day, and went out again about six. She had not returned about ten, when I went in and was told me not to sit up as she would not want me. After returning to Walton, she was taken suddenly ill in the night, and was confined to her room a week. She then got into her sitting-room, arranging her toilet table I found a letter, not in an envelope, under a pincushion. I read it. (Notice to produce the letter was here proved. Dr. Deane stating that he knew nothing of it.) I replaced it, and a few days afterward showed it to the butler, then putting it back again. I afterwards saw her lady-ship take it and put it into the fire. It was in the month of March. Captain Farquehar, and said, "Darling, I arrived here this morning about quarter to 9, very tired and sleepy, as you may suppose." It added that he had seen his name inserted in the *Post* as Farquehar instead of Farquehar, and said, "So it's all right, darling, as I was afraid Charlie would be suspicious if he saw my name in the arrivals at the hotel with yours." The letter was signed "Yours, Arthur." I found it the day after she left the bed room. She seemed surprised when she found it, and said she did not think there were any letters about, then burnt it. In September, 1868, I had occasion, one morning, to go into her lady-ship's bedroom, and Captain Farquehar came in. Her ladyship was not there, and the Captain did not know I was there. He walked to the table took some flowers up, and kissed them. I remained at Walton in 1868, Sir Charles and Lady Mordaunt were in town. Sir Charles usually went out in the afternoon to his Parliamentary duties. The Prince of Wales called two or three times in 1867 at the time of May and in 1868 more frequently. In 1868 he usually came about 4 in the afternoon, and staid from one to one and half or two hours. Her ladyship was always at home and saw him. No one was in the drawing room at the time. The Prince did not come in his private carriage. I do not remember that Sir Charles was ever at home when the Prince called in 1868.

Lord Penzance—Sir Charles himself has told us that he was at home on one occasion, three weeks before he left for Norway.

Examination continued—The Prince came about once a week. In March, 1869, I attended Lady Mordaunt while on a visit to Lady Harnould in Berkeley Square, Sir Charles being then at Walton. The Prince came there one Sunday, for I met him leaving as I was coming in. Lady Mordaunt showed me a letter from the Prince before she was married, and I had delivered letters to her in the same handwriting; six or seven, perhaps, in 1868. I also received two or three letters from her addressed to the Prince, which I gave the footman (Johnson) to post. During the summer of 1868 Lord Cole used to call twice or thrice a week in the afternoon, more frequently when Sir Charles was out. Lady Mordaunt was then at home. She told me we were to go home in a week after Sir Charles went to Norway, (15th of June;) but we did not go till the 7th of July. During that interval Lord Cole used to call, and on the 27th of June he dined there with another gentleman and lady, whom I do not know. They had no wine. He left past twelve, when I went to bed. Her ladyship invariably told me not to sit up for her after twelve. We went to Paddington to take the train; Lord Cole met her there, and took the tickets, giving me mine, and handing Lady Mordaunt into a first-class empty compartment. He stood by the door till the train was starting, and then got in. He left at Reading; the first stopping station.

On the 6th of May I saw her before the physicians came. She was conversing with Mrs. Forbes, who asked her for some brandy and soda water, and while she was drinking it Lady Mordaunt laughed, and said: "Helen, if you drink all that I'm sure you'll be tipsy." The same evening Mrs. Cadogan called and took a photograph in. They were talking very comfortably. On the 12th of May while dressing her ladyship, she remarked on the dress Lady Kinnoul wore, and said, "what a lanky old thing she is." I told her Mrs. Forbes admired a certain dress of hers, and she replied that she wore it a long time at Yowle (Mrs. Forbe's residence.) Her ladyship looked over the newspapers until the time of her leaving, the 15th of May. Down to that day day I have constantly attended on her. I have never seen her since. I never saw anything indicative of unsound mind.

Henry Bird—I am butler to Sir C. Mordaunt, and have been in the service of the family nearly thirty years. Lord Cole, Captain Farquehar, and Sir F. Johnstone visited Walton Hall. In the autumn of 1867 I accompanied Sir Charles and Lady Mordaunt to Scotland. Capt. Farquehar was staying at the same place, and I noticed that he and her ladyship were very often together. Lady Mordaunt was more frequently with him than with other people. A few days after we returned to Walton he came on a visit. He was often in her sitting room, generally alone with her. Sir Charles was frequently out shooting at the time. Jessie Clarke made a communication to me, and showed me a letter. That was about ten days after Lady Mordaunt's return from London. It was in Captain Farquehar's writing. I read it and returned it to Clarke. It was dated from the tower, and said, "Darling, I got home here, tired and weary, as you may suppose. I have read the *Morning Post*, and have seen that they have inserted my name as Farmer. If they had inserted it Farquehar, Sir Charles would have been suspicious." There was also an allusion to having attended a play, and the persons they had seen there. Clarke did not tell me where she had found it. I referred to the *Post* for November 7 and 9, 1867; Sir Charles took it in. I referred to the *Post* for November 7 and 9, 1867; Sir Charles took it in. I referred to Clarke about the letter, on account of what Clarke told me, and I put aside the two papers in my cupboard. On the 7th, among the arrivals at the Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate, Lady Mordaunt's name is given, and on the 9th Captain Farquehar's. In January, 1868, Capt. Farquehar visited Walton, and staid about a week. There were other visitors, and there was not so much opportunity for him and Lady Mordaunt to be together. Once found them together in the billiard room, standing close together near the billiard table; they seemed startled, and I apologized and left. In 1867 and 1868 the Prince of Wales called at Sir Charles' London house—In 1868 about once a week, but one week in March, and staid from one to two hours. I received him. Sir Charles was then at the House of of Commons, or out pigeon shooting. Lady Mordaunt gave me directions that when the Prince called no one else was to be admitted. After Sir Charles left for Norway the Prince took luncheon there once, with a sister of Lady Mordaunt's and a gentleman. The last two went away together, but the Prince remained about twenty minutes alone with Lady Mordaunt. Lord Cole figured about three or three times a week; more frequently when Sir Charles was out and after he had left for Norway. Sir Charles was seldom at home in the afternoon. Lord Cole and two others dined with Lady Mordaunt after Sir Charles' departure. The two other left about eleven, but Lord Cole staid in the drawing room till about a quarter to one. I knew this by hearing the front door bang, and by observing that his hat and coat were gone. I went down to Walton on the 19th of July. Lord Cole arrived the same day, and left the day before Sir Charles' return. Sir F. Johnstone, when he staid at Walton, was often in her Ladyship's sitting-room with the rest of the party were shooting or hunting. I left Walton with Sir Charles on the 8th of April, 1869. After her confinement Lady Mordaunt used to take the papers from me, and once proposed to go fishing, as she had done before; but I said it was too cold. She seemed quite rational.

Frederick W. Johnson testified: "I took two or three letters to Marlborough House—two, I am positive; and I think I posted three to the

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1870.

Bonds at Frankfort, 95¼@95¾.

Petroleum at Antwerp, 58½f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 111¼@111¾.

Two convicted murderers, Bohner and Bordenberg, are to be hung to-day at Huntingdon, Pa. Their three victims were John Peightel, his wife, and an adopted son, who were most atrociously butchered in that vicinity last autumn.

We congratulate the people of the XXIIIrd Congressional district upon the re-appointment of Mr. John M. Sullivan to the office of Collector of Internal Revenue in that district. Our regrets, that he should have been displaced, are only allayed when we observe the promptitude with which he has been recalled to duties which he had always performed to the public acceptance.

Somebody says that "in the ward of Philadelphia which has the largest colored population, a majority of them will probably vote the Democratic ticket." That's a story for the marines! If there should be all told, a hundred colored voters for that ticket in the entire city of Philadelphia, it will be a good deal more than is expected by the best informed of the race. Here, in Pittsburgh, a diligent inquiry results in hearing of but one colored Democrat, and no one has yet found out his actual name and abiding place. "Somebody" is libelling common sense!

At some of the town elections in New York last week, the local inspectors received the votes of colored men, on the ground that the XVth Article, already adopted by the required number of States, was operating without the aid of any official proclamation. The position would have been a sound one, if there were evidence of the needful number of ratifications—which there is not, unless the action of Indiana and New York be valid. The assent of Texas and Georgia cannot be legally counted until fully approved by Congress. The New York inspectors were, therefore, too fast. Let them wait until there is no longer any doubt as to the required number of States, and the Article will then become law, whether the President proclaims it or not.

Secretary Boutwell said a very just and sensible thing when, the other day, he declared himself opposed either to a repeal or to any modification of the Income tax, which he also defended as being of all the existing forms of taxation "the most just." The Secretary understands—and so we trust, will Congress—the precise value of the clamor which we hear from journals like the New York *Times*, and their feeble echoes among the provincial press, for the removal of this duty upon incomes. It is a clamor in which the people, the masses to whom a $1,000 exemption leaves not another penny of annual income, do not join. Mr. Boutwell has said what is as true as it will be popular, that the income tax should be one of the very last to be taken off.

The financial movement goes steadily on in the same direction, yesterday's reports noting a still lower decline in the gold premium, and a continued appreciation in the value of all classes of bonds, the '81s going as high as three per cent. premium. We presume that all of our intelligent readers clearly understand and are quietly prepared for the approaching realization in cash of all fictitious values. No special degree of preparation, fortunately, is felt to be necessary, since for some time past the entire business community has been steadily and quietly at work discounting in advance the approaching resumption. In a twelve-month, we have contrived to obliterate at least two-thirds of the gold premium without the country being either ruined, or seriously embarrassed by the decline. There are very few business men who are not to-day as ready as they ever can be for the new standard of values.

A correspondent of the *Saturday Evening Review*, writing from Rome, discusses the probability of the passage of the dogma of Infallibility by the Council, and expresses the opinion that the triumph of the party which supports it will be more damaging to the Church than its defeat. Speaking of the numbers and intelligence of the constituencies of the opposing prelates in the Council, which he estimates at eighty millions, the writer remarks: "A momentary triumph obtained over this mass of intelligent and determined antagonism by a mere numerical majority of the Council would be still more fatal than a defeat." We quote his closing paragraph:

It requires no prophet's eye to see that the dogmatic assertion of Papal infallibility in the nineteenth century would close the long era of Roman usurpations which commenced with the fabrication of the Isidorian Decretals in the ninth and the triple tiara, which distinguishes the mediæval and modern papacy from the modest primacy of Rome in the Ancient Church, would be shivered by the very act of the daring hand raised to place the last and brightest jewel on the forfeit crown.

THE TREASURY SCANDAL.

The Lancaster *Inquirer* makes a specific charge against Mr. W. W. Irwin, that, as State Treasurer, "he had money of the State on deposit in that city, for which he received four and five per cent. per annum interest." But it seems idle to expect any honest investigation of charges of this sort by the present Legislature—a body which is evidently organized to convict innocent outsiders and to screen its own guilty friends.

Of Mr. Irwin's refusal to testify on oath, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:

We now know so much of General Irwin's administration that to know more is essential both to the people and to him. He invites the closest scrutiny into his official conduct. Plain people think he either should have avoided this clap-trap or permitted a scrutiny into his administration. Declining to be sworn, refusing to give evidence; asking for time to prepare answers to their interrogatories, and using this time to prepare a paper denying their authority to interrogate him, may be smart. But neither its pettifogging smartness—nor its orthography—will enable Mr. Irwin to pass for its author. Come now! gentlemen of the Finance Committee. You have satisfied the people—however such a result may annoy you—that Mr. Macvey has been an honest officer. The people have grave doubts about Irwin's honesty and yours! Will you vindicate yourself and your client? Or will you both sink under the contempt which will follow your silence?

THE FLOUR INSPECTORSHIP.

An inquiry propounded by this journal to Governor Geary is answered by him in another column this morning. He has our thanks for the promptitude of this response to the public curiosity. To the people of Westmoreland county, and to the very large number of citizens in this vicinity and at Harrisburg, in whose name our inquiry was made, we respectfully refer the Governor's note, for further consideration.

—It may be appropriate now to make an incidental allusion to another feature of the Logan case, which is of quite subordinate importance. It is rumored that our new Flour Inspector was a Democrat, of what is vulgarly styled the Copperhead variety, up to some time last year. We have no fault to find with that; an honest "Copperhead" is infinitely better entitled to the public respect than a dishonest, intriguing, untruthful and venal Republican. In this we trust that the Governor will agree with us. It would only be because there must have been a deplorable lack of honest and capable Republicans in the district, that we should incline to lament the Governor's appointment of his Democratic relative to this lucrative office. For His Excellency still leaves us darkly bewildered by the suspicion that the Inspectorship was really awarded not to the deserving Union refugee, not to the active and influential Republican, but only to the influence of the brother-in-law. As a clear and undeniable case of nepotism, if not of infidelity to political obligations, the matter will be adjudged by the Republican friends of the large numbers of Republican aspirants who have been disappointed. In making a good war record, the appointee could well claim to be acquitted of the charge of "Copperheadism," but how shall either he or his distinguished brother-in-law persuade the public to overlook the relationship.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT.

As a spectator at one of the meetings held here last week, of the "Religious Amendment Convention," I may be allowed to express some thoughts which arose from having heard a short, but warmly applauded, speech of one of the delegates, whose age and silver locks enabled to more respect than the full meaning of his language will command before the American people.

The reverend gentleman said he had been asked "whether the proposed religious amendment might not produce much strife and violence in the country, and whether it might not result, perhaps, even in open war?" to which the speaker replied, no matter if it did, he was not afraid; that when the time came, though he hoped it never would, he was ready to "shoulder his musket" and fight for God and his rights. He continued and stated, that in this, the sense of the convention was undoubtedly his own when it came to that. The speaker was right in regard to the sense of the convention, as it showed a zealousness in loud stamping applause, rivaled only by the gallery boys when their hero comes down with a virtuous maxim in the teeth of the scape goat of the play.

But does it enter the minds of the religious amendment zealots, that there are thousands of as good religious and brave folks in the country as themselves, who, the choice of such a war, would think they were doing God and Liberty good service when they loaded *their* muskets to shoot at them in return.

That little speech, expressing as it did, the sentiment of a so called "national convention," put the probable effects of a religious amendment to the constitution more prominently before my mind than ever before, and when I heard its advocates thus speak of shouldering muskets, I imagined the picture they would present in the sight of Heaven. These very preaching disciples of Him who proclaimed 'Peace, good will towards men,' and who put up Peter's sword, now in the advance, and proposing by a force of arms to sustain God's law, in a land of Christian, where His Holy Name is represented, and where the untrammelled liberty to worship according to the dictates of conscience and reason now prevails.

Providence has wonderfully forwarded the growth of christianity, and in no country have its benefits been more widely disseminated than in these United States, where no clause in the fundamental law of the land mentions his name.

Christianity prevailed in every country where introduced over the prejudices and minds of the people, and in many instances supplanted the laws and national duties, by engrafting itself upon their constitutions and governments; yet we see to day the most abject despotism, vice and ignorance rampant where church and state are most thoroughly united, and most free and better morals where government is less fettered with the festering abuses which have naturally resulted from their union, and perfect freedom, enlightenment and general morality prevailing where the two are entirely separate and distinct, as at present in the United States.

If the teachings of history ever possessed value for the morals it affords to the living generations of men, now is the time its dark and bloody page, recording the periods of religious reformations, should be consulted for the light which experience is said to possess in guiding our feet aright.

Instead, at the present time, of openly and avowedly proposing to introduce into our Constitution any ideas or dogmas that men can, under any circumstances, think themselves called upon to "shoulder their muskets" to defend, why not leave that well doctored instrument alone? Don't let us shoot each other; "let us have peace."

The "religious amendment" and the doctrine of "infallibility" seem to be "tarred with the same stick;" they are at least of the kind of *extremes* which, when they meet, grind up the *means* in their own death struggles

Nineteenth Century.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 7, 1870.

Messrs. Pennuman, Reed & Co., Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Gentlemen:—My attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 5th inst., under the caption of 'Query," in which the following question is asked of me:

"Was, or was not, said W. W. Logan in the military service of the so called confederacy—an officer or soldier in the rebel army?"

I unhesitatingly and emphatically answer, *He was not.*

At the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, Mr. Logan was residing in Louisiana, and, in common with other citizens of Northern birth, suffered incredible persecutions, mingled with offers of position in the rebel army, and threats if they were refused. Mr. Logan sacrificed all his property and business there, and returned to the North, having made his way through the rebel lines, enduring great hardships, and running imminent risk of losing his life in the undertaking. Soon afterward he joined my command in Northern Virginia, and in connection with my staff in the Quartermaster's Department, rendered good and efficient service during those memorable campaigns.

His brother, Dr. Samuel Logan, was Assistant Surgeon of the 28th Regt. Pa. Vols. Six others of his relatives also served during the war, some of whom were killed in battle, and others bear honorable wounds.

It is not my custom to reply to news paper assaults, but in this case I do for another what I would not do for myself, as I deemed it but right that a good citizen and a brave man should be relieved from the foul aspersion attempted to be cast upon him.

I am, Gentlemen,
with high respect,
your obedient servant
JOHN W. GEARY.

Republican members of Congress are not entirely unanimous in opinion relative to the passage of Judge Davis' Naturalization bill, devolving the entire work of naturalization on the United States Courts. The opposition comes principally from some of the Western States, where the State Courts have not fallen into the bad odor and repute which they have in New York city. The evils of the naturalization system as at present practiced there, are admitted by nearly every one, but so far as other sections are concerned the passage of the bill in question will, it is maintained, be accompanied by many disadvantages. Some of the Michigan members are opposed to it very strongly, because, probably, they have not suffered from the abuses which exist in New York State. The oil, however, is very certain to pass the House with its main provisions retained.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

Words From the Household.

Miss S. B. Anthony has delivered her lecture in our smoky city, not as Mr. H. Greely please to say "for the purpose of bringing the ladies to vote the country into a great war" but for the sake of making peace, for peace will not smile universally till woman, the mother of man, his guide, his educator, has been granted the right due, which no generous, noble or brave heart ought to withhold; which, after having been granted to a race acknowledged to be inferior, any man should feel sorry in seeing it denied to those, his sex itself should put most faith in. I was delighted to see the unassuming, calm, dignified manner, the ease, the elocutional powers of Miss Anthony so justly appreciated by an intelligent audience. How clear her arguments, how thorough her logic! No flattering thought or idea! All plain, powerful, strikingly true!—so true, that fathers left the Hall better convinced than ever before; mothers, seeing the mistakes in elocutional matters, feeling the want of reform; and maidens blushing at having been brought to see the defects of their social position toward men! Women, devoted to such a noble cause, will not vote the country into war, but make true the holy chant of old, "Peace be on earth and good will toward men."

There are women, according to Miss Anthony's illustration, who do not want to vote, and, saying so, wrap themselves in cachmeres. This is no argument against voting, but simply an outburst of selfishness! To remain cold and indifferent to other's wants and sufferings, because one never felt them, shows simply a want of the Christian spirit, a cold heart and a proud mind, but proves by no means that women should not vote.

Our first parents, by forfeiting the rights of Paradise, brought on suffering and sin; men being strongest, suffered less. This sole argument should prove the injustice of withholding the right of moral equality and influence, merited by woman's endurance and long suffering. For you will agree with me that it is pretty long since the creation; it should make men to feel that it behooves not the stronger sex to be weak minded, outshone by frail womanly nature—to be surpassed by her in generosity, both active and passive. Because, perchance, you and I, sister souls of the great human family, do not want to vote, is this a reason to withhold it from those who, lonely in the battle of life, can be benefitted by it? God forbid that such unchristianlike feelings should trouble the pure current of our thoughts. Let them who want it have it, and may the blessing of God rest upon the reforming movement.

Some say women have no right to vote or enter into political discussions. There is no such thing; you see them devoted to fashion, to various frivolous pastimes; you scarcely blame them for it. Those who wish to vote, who see and feel the advantage of it, will easily find time to vote once or twice a year, or when necessary; there is no foundation in the assertion that women have not time for voting, for they all know the saying, "Where there is a will there is a way" but too well. Others say that it would take away all the womanly charm. I, on the contrary, do think it will raise the dignity of women, elevate them and enable them to oppose and keep in check the arrogance of ignorance in various forms, as well as vice and evil habits. For what takes away the womanly charm, blows off the rosy down which nature bestows on them, shakes off the bright dewy drop of the rose, and scatters her leaves so often? It is not the demand for the rights due to the real dignity of woman. It is the evidence that, by continuing to outrage, disdain, man forfeits this very dignity. By that your daughters are made the slaves of social evils, instead of being queens in the households and in society. Your daughters, in having the first bill paid by an admirer, is, without mercy, put under continual obligation towards him, who may or may not put temptation in their way of the unsuspecting, harmless young maid. I cannot but picture to my own mind her guardian angel, hiding his face and trembling at the possible danger of one lovely and pure! But let her have legal equality every way, and she will feel that she cannot accept what lowers her dearly in her own estimate, and puts her under undue obligations.

Husbands, your noble wives and sisters, partners lovely in joyful days, strong, faithful, abiding in the dark days of sorrow, they await your decisions. Sons, your mothers who prayed for you at the beginning of your lives, who guided your first steps, counselled, warned, soothed you in grief and deception, taught you to look up to heaven when earth grew dim and dark before your disenchanted eyes, who pointed out to you the road to fame and renown, who gladly would give their lives for you, should you not place them higher in your esteem and analyze better their rightful claims? Here let me pause.

A. Woman.

Financial Matters.

Leading financial men from New York and other sections are writing to Washington, suggesting that it would be better for the business interests of the country, owing to the rapid decline of gold, for the Government to withhold for the present any further sale of gold. Although Secretary Boutwell would prefer selling a high price for his gold, he says he will not interfere in any manner with the gold market, but pursue the line of policy marked out from the beginning.

Several Senators and members were in conference with Secretary Boutwell on Saturday, concerning financial matters. It was suggested to the Secretary whether he had any particular objection to changing the series of loans provided for in the Funding bill now pending in the Senate, to $500,000 000 each, instead of $400,000,000. He informed them that he thought $400,000,000 preferable, and explained why he thought so. He also stated that he would rather Congress would fix the rate of interest in each series, than to leave it discretionary with him, as Senator Wilson's amendment to the Funding bill proposed. If the bill provided the rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent. the people who had bonds to exchange, both at home and abroad, would insist on that rate of interest; but if the measure passed fixing the first at 5 per cent., then 4½, and 4, they would have no alternative, and would be compelled to take them. He thought it would be better to leave as little discretionary authority with the Secretary as possible.

A special meeting of the Banking and Currency Committee was called on Saturday, to determine on the several financial measures before them, but no definite conclusion was reached. It is considered certain that the Committee will not give its assent to the proposition looking to the issue of $50,000,000 of greenbacks.

The official proclamation of the final ratification to the Fifteenth Amendment, now so anxiously awaited, is drafted ready for date and signature. The President informed your correspondent that the delay in issuing it was caused by the fact that it is absolutely necessary that the proclamation should leave open no question whatever by which the validity of the amendment could ever be questioned; that there was doubt in some minds as to the legal force of the ratification by Indiana, and as to the effect of the repeal of the ratification by New York; that exclusive of the two there would still be the requisite number of States, to wit, twenty-eight; but there was the further question in some minds as to the validity of the ratification by Georgia and Texas, not yet admitted to representation. As it was therefore in the highest degree desirable that all these doubts should be settled it had been decided that the proclamation should be deferred until Congress had declared Georgia and Texas entitled to representation, when there would be no longer any question as to whether or no they were States in the Union, and the number of States requisite for the ratification would be full, exclusive of both New York and Indiana. Official notice of the ratification by Nebraska has been received, leaving Texas only to be heard from. The President expressed a desire to make the proclamation by the 14th inst., but that would depend upon the action of Congress in regard to Georgia and Texas.

A leading Western member called upon Secretary Boutwell to-day, presenting a number of his constituents, who suggested that the Income tax ought to be repealed. The Secretary said that he was not only opposed to its repeal, but its modification, and that he regarded it as the most just of all our taxation. The license and transportation tax, he thought might be repealed, which would take off about $8,000,000 in each case.

The Coming Bonnet.

Some items about coming bonnets are gathering in advance. They are to extend higher above the head than ever, and are to have a sort of crown with which to cover part of the back hair now worn so low. We thought bonnets towered high enough already, but those who have seen the new ones in preparation say those of the winter look as though they'd been sat upon and crushed.

The material to be introduced for bonnets is China crape, and the flowers imported are of the pale hues in which that crape is made, or in deep, rich colors, forming strong contrasts with it.

First among the new tints—they are too delicate to be called colors—is a pale yellow green, called Capoul, after the tenor, who wears a costume of this shade in "Vert-vert." Next is tea rose, a fainter salmon pink than the apricot shade; chain of flesh color, soufflre or sulphur, poussiere or dust color, and, more than anything else, ecru or unbleached buff worn last summer.

Flowers will be worn in profusion; they are mounted in clusters, without much foliage, and as we repeat every season, there are more roses than anything else. Some of these are arranged in new and pretty contrasts—a Capoul rose of the finest crape on the stem with others of violet hue, or Capoul and tea roses together, or the pale rose de chine with Capoul lillies, glistening with dew.

English Dunstable round hats for spring wear have high tapering crowns and turned up brims curving back and front. The tyrolean crown, dented in at the top, is found among these, also a fancy crown brought to a point, which is turned over at the side like a gentleman's smoking cap. White, black, chestnut brown and gray straws are shown in these shapes. It is said an effort will be made to revive the becoming turban.

FOR IMPORTED WHITE CASTILE SOAP,

For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Imported White Castile Soap,
For imported White Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,

Sold by the box, single bar or by the pound and in small cakes, at the very lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

Also, a full and complete assortment of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries and Patent Medicines of all kinds.

Also, English and Scotch Ales by the cask or single dozen, at the lowest prices.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

If there is any one admonition that needs to be more carefully impressed upon the minds of those subject to the ailments of the lungs and pulmonary organs, it is the important fact that attention should be paid to the first beginnings of those diseases. In the start a few doses of such medicines as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP will be sure to arrest the disease, and restore, not only the healthy functions of the lungs, but also of the whole body. Of all remedies for diseases of the lungs and contingent organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has stood the test of years of experience, and you cannot find a single person who has ever taken it that will not speak highly of its virtues.

Let any one afflicted with a cough only try one bottle, and as sure as it is taken it will cure them. Dr Keyser has an office attached to his Great Medicine Store, where all manner of chronic diseases are successfully treated, especially those of the lungs and pulmonary organs, and he would respectfully invite those who are suffering and have failed to get relief from other sources, to give his method of treatment a trial.

Not long since, a highly respected gentleman, connected with the newspaper press of the city, called at Dr. Keyser's office and took his medicine, and was cured by less than half a bottle.

Another gentleman, who had coughed all winter, was cured in less than week.

A lady, weakened and attenuated with lung coughing, was seen to bloom into renewed health and vigor, was asked where she got the good medicine that cured her. The answer was, at Dr. Keyser's.

A child, puny and pale and emaciated, was soon cured by a bottle or two of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A lady on Liberty street, whose lungs were far diseased, was restored to perfect health by the continued use of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A gentleman next door to Dr. Keyser's Store says he will recommend Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup in all cases; less than half a bottle cured him.

DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE AND MEDICAL OFFICE FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 167 LIBERTY STREET, Office hours until 10 o'clock, and from 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

FEBRUARY 26.

THE SEASON AND ITS DANGERS.

The human body is chiefly composed of tissues and fibres as sensitive to every change in the condition of the atmosphere as the delicate electrometer, or the quicksilver in a barometer tube.

The stomach, the skin, the nerves, the lungs, and the excretory organs are especially liable to suffer from the effects of the variable weather. To guard against their disastrous influence is to keep the digestive machinery which feeds and nourishes the whole system, in good working order.

If the stomach is weak and disordered—if either the blood or the bile can be said to be duly stable, and upon the fitness of these two important fluids for the offices assigned to them by nature, and the regularity of their flow, health in a great measure depends.

At this season the air is heavily laden with chilling vapors, as it often is in the early season of the year, when the effects of which we have so often to warn against. If it is weak and languid, the whole physical structure will be uncertain. If it is vigorous, the entire organization will be proof against the untoward and depressing influence of a damp and unwholesome atmosphere.

A pure and powerful tonic is therefore especially needed as a safeguard against the diseases most common in the spring, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters being the most wholesome and potent medicine of the kind now known, is a course of it is particularly advisable at this period of the year. The whole system will then be toned and s renthened, the liver and bowels regulated, the nervous system braced up, and the frame put in a condition of active vigor against the sems which assertiveness incumbent and prevalent fevers, rheumatic nervous debility, headache, hypochondria and other complaints which are apt to assail the infirm and unfortified organizations. The body is strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant reaction follows its reviving and renovating operation.

NOTICES.

Office Monongahela Bridge Co.

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1870.

Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Banking House of S. Holmes & Sons, forthwith.

JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

mh8 s&t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UPHOLSTERERS.

Manufacturers of SPRING, HAIR and HUSK MATTRESSES, Feather Pillows and Pillows, Church Cushions, Also nice Mouldings and All kinds of Upholstery work. Also, dealers in Window Shades, Gilt, Green and White Hollands, Cords, Tassels, &c. Particular attention given to laying up, cleaning and drawing in Ailing and Parlor carpets.

Our method of cleaning carpet is the only way in which you can feel assured that the colors are preserved and the goods thoroughly freed from all dust and vermin. The price for cleaning has been greatly reduced. Our express will call for and deliver all goods free of charge.

ROBERTS, NICHOLSON & THOMPSON.

Upholsterers and Proprietors of

Steam Carpet Beating Establishment,

No 127 WOOD STREET,

mh7:su6 Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW SALES STABLES FOR HORSES

JUST ESTABLISHED.

The subscriber has established a Sales Stable at the Wm. Penn Hotel, Allegheny, where he will keep constantly on hand a large supply of No. 1 Horses. ALL SALES GUARANTEED. Satisfaction insured in all cases, and IF THE HORSES DO NOT TURN OUT AS REPRESENTED, THEY WILL BE TAKEN BACK AND THE MONEY REFUNDED!

ISAAC DRYFOOS.

mh8

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

NEW ROUTE TO

BUFFALO AND TO THE NORTH!

The ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO. are now prepared to ship Freight direct to BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, and all points in WESTERN NEW YORK.

For rates, apply to
W. W. C. MEREDITH, Freight Agent,
Corner Pike and 11th streets, Pittsburgh.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

—Sealed Proposals will be received until TUESDAY, the 14th, for the ERECTION OF EIGHTH U. P. CHURCH BUILDING. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Alderman E. S. Morrow, 74 Penna. Avenue. Right to reject all bids reserved. mh3:su7

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,

FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at

P. C. DUFFY'S,

fe7:su4 146 Grant street.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—170 bbls in store, manufactured from selected Red Wheat, for sale by

JAMES MARSHALL & CO.,
Louisville, Ky.

Of connoisseurs make it necessary that this Flour should be closed rapidly. We have reduced the price to $7 per bbl, whether by wholesale or retail.

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK,

FEBRUARY 15th, 1870.

The remarkable success which has attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of Investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO R. R. CO.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio river at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroad system of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA manifests it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and RENDER IT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISE NOW IN PROGRESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and cooperation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment and known integrity whose connections with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, INSURES AN ENERGETIC, HONORABLE AND SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 327 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburgh.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO WITH THE ENTIRE RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, AND WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; AND THERE EXISTS A PRESENT VALUE, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100.

They will be issued as COUPON BONDS, PAYABLE TO BEARER, and may be held in that form; or

The coupons may be detached and cannot be registered. The interest is payable in MAY and NOVEMBER at the place of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as:

1st. "COUPON BONDS PAYABLE TO BEARER."

2d. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED."

3d. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from November 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in MAY and NOVEMBER that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the Virginia Central Railroad Company, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both in this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

☞ *We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.*

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
AGENTS.

No. 75 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ws:suoT

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARCH 9, 1870,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW SPRING

HATS AND BONNETS,

Ribbons and Flowers,

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,

Cassimeres and Jeans,

AMERICAN POPLINS,

In all the Leading Colors,

SHIRTING CALICOS,

STRIPED AND

SPOTTED PERCALES,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW SPRING

BELL & M OORHOUSE,

(SUCCESSORS TO BATES & BELL.)

A CHOICE STOCK OF

French and Irish Poplins,

LACE CU RTAINS,

CASSIMERES AN D LINEN GOODS.

fe28

NEW

SPRING GOODS

AT

MORGANSTERN & CO'S,

SUCCESSORS TO

MACRUM GLYDE & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80

MARKET STREET.

NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW COLLAR and HANDKERCHIEFS,
NEW TRIMMINGS,
NEW RIBBONS.

FULL ASSORTMENT

STOCKINGS AND GLOVES,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
MEN'S UNDERWEAR,
NAPKINS AND TOWELS,
WHITE GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.

Merchants and dealers supplied at eastern prices.

mh14

AT

HORNE & CO'S.

Second Arrival of New Goods.

NEW SHAPES HAT AND BONNET FRAMES.

FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.

Extra Quality

BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,

in all widths.

NEW STYLES IN SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.

NEW BOWS.

Fresh assortment of

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LACE TRIMMED COLLARS,
LACE TRIMMED LINEN SETTS,
ILLUSION WAISTS,
CHEMIZETTES AND LAPPETS,
TUCKED SKIRTING,
TUCKED NAINSOOK,
TUCKED CAMBRIC,
ORGANDIE SWISS.

Another Lot

LADIES & GENTS HEAVY COTTON HOSIERY

At the new prices.

ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES
In Black and Colors, and all sizes.

77 & 79 *MARKET STREET.*

fes

NEW

WALL PAPER FOR 1870,

AT

JAMES HOAG, JR'S,

174 Federal St., Allegheny.

An endless variety of new and beautiful designs, from the cheapest kitchen to the finest Stamped Gold. Decorations for Halls, Parlors, &c. Very choice Imitation Velvets for Libraries, Dining Rooms, &c. All papers at

Low Prices.

but some lots at very decided bargains. WINDOW SHADES, plain and figured, a large variety to suit. Floor, Stair and Table Oil Cloths, &c. We cordially invite all our friends and the public generally to call and examine our extensive stock, which, for beauty and neatness of style, quality of stock, and lowness of price, we believe to be unsurpassed in either city, and we always consider it a pleasure to show goods and request to buy.

JAMES HOAG, Jr.,

No. 174

FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

fe2:d2 w

OLD STORE IN A NEW PLACE.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish, in large supply, in packages, or in any desirable quantity, the following:

Prime Mackerel, New Codfish, Smoked and Pickled almon, Holland and Bloater Herrings, Cardines.

Also Agent for HAMILTON & JONES' fine Stone Ware, manufactured at Greensboro, Pa. Smooth and neat patterns, consisting of Jugs, Jars, Crocks, etc., of all sizes. Large or small quantities supplied.

Cotton Yarns, White and Colored Carpet Chain, Fresh, Dried and Canned Fruits, Tomatoes, Jellies, and every article to be found in first-class family houses. Staple articles of Groceries, such as Sugars, Syrups, Nails, Flour, Oils, etc., for Jobbing Trade, supplied at low rates.

EDWARD HAZLETON,
Nos. 29 and 30, South-west corner Diamond Square.

fe2:109-ws:suoT

JOHN T. GRAY,

House and Sign Painter,

GRAINER AND GLAZIER,

No. 54 Ninth Street,

Je29:127 (Late Hand street.) Pittsburgh, Pa.

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS,
456 Liberty street, Dealers in Paint and Patent Medicines,

Just received by

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS,

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

SOLE AGENTS

ULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS,

GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS,

A No. 1 BLANKETS AND YARNS

ALSO, BRADLEY'S AND EASTERN FLANNELS.

PITTSBURGH

WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,

J. Schoonmaker & Son,

PROPRIETORS,

Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.

OFFICE AND FACTORY.

450, 452, 454, 456 and 458, Rebecca Street,

ALLEGHENY.

We call attention to the guarantee pasted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.

GUARANTEED to be a purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

**CHE

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. Y. Johnson, James W. Ailoch, Chas. B. Lesch, John Floyd, John M. Murland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
jn10:65

GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS,
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue
my8

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

5000 ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.
7-30 BONDS,
For sale at
N. HOLMES & SONS.
fe22:n3

The Pittsburgh Gazette.
FINANCE AND TRADE.
(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
NEW YORK, March 8, 1870.

The excitement in the gold market today was without parallel since September last. The anxiety to sell gold assumed the shape of a mania, and its equal has never before been witnessed in the room. Fluctuations were unusually frequent, and the dial recorded nearly one hundred changes during the day. The scene was almost indescribable. The crowd of operators surged to and fro, cheered each decline of ¼@¾ per cent., and vented their feelings in screams and yells of delight. There was not a bull to be found in the room, and at times a premium was offered for the sight of a man who thought gold cheap. The room was crowded the entire day, while on New street a large crowd watched the changes of the dial with great interest. Every where in financial and commercial circles the gold excitement was the great topic of conversation, and as gold continued on the downward course, it was felt through all ramifications of business. The excitement in the Gold Room was intensified by telegrams from Washington. One telegram stated that Senator Williams had introduced a resolution to receive part of the customs in greenbacks, followed by another that Senator Fowler would submit all surplus gold in the Treasury sold, and the price fell to 110⅞. A telegram was next received that the House Committee on Banking had agreed to report a bill in favor of $50,000,000 more greenbacks, and up went the price to 111⅜; then it was replied the chances for the Funding bill in the Senate were less favorable, and back went the price to 111¼. At the close 111⅛ was bid and 111⅜ asked. Greenback prices of Government bonds were seriously affected, and a heavy decline took place, 6's selling down to 108, the lowest point for a long time. Since last night the Stock Exchange the effect was not so great owing to the great effort of the bull clique to prevent the stock market from sympathizing with the surrounding depression. The market at times fell off, but was prevented from breaking by the persistent effort of cliques. In mercantile circles the decline in gold had a tendency to further unsettle business and weaken prices. This is particularly applicable to the department of dry goods, where leading jobbers are still offering bargains in all styles to induce trade. The Produce Exchange was demoralized. Wheat be-vy and lower, notwithstanding the advance in Liverpool. Flour heavy and declined. Provisions decidedly lower, with a very unsettled market. Pork fell off 50c and Lard ½c in open market. There was a heavy decline in the cotton and middling uplands were ½c lower, selling at 21¼c on the spot, while low middlings sold down to 19½@19¾c for April and May delivered.

Money market very easy at 4@5 per cent. on call. Prime business notes 7@8 per cent. Sterling nominal at 8¼@8¾. Gold opened at 112¾ and closed at 111⅛@111⅜, after touching 110⅝. Clearances, $73,066,000. Carrying rate 4 per cent. to flat.

Governments heavy and lower. Coupons of '81, 113½@114; do '62, 10[illegible]@[illegible]; do '64, 9[illegible]@9[illegible]; do '65, 9[illegible]@[illegible]; new, 7⅞@8; do 67, 8[illegible]@8[illegible]; do '68, 8[illegible]@8[illegible]; 10-40's, 6[illegible]@[illegible].

State securities strong: Missouri, 93; old Tennessee, 59; new do, 49; old Virginia, 74½; new do, 72½; old North Carolina, 46; new do, 21½.

Stocks were unsettled to day and principally lower, but closed slightly above the lowest point of to-day and principal activity on Vanderbilt, Lake Shore, North Western, Jersey City and Pacific mail shares.

Canton, 62; Cumberland, 29; Western Union Telegraph, 33⅞; Quicksilver, 11¼; Mariposa, preferred, 18½; Adams Express, 60¾; Wells & Fargo, 20½; American, 37¾; United States, 50; Pacific Mail, 56¾; N. Y. 99½; Erie, pfd, 42; Harlem, 144; Hudson, 94½; Reading, 95½; Michigan Central, 119¾; Lake Shore, 87⅞; Illinois Central, 137¾; Pittsburgh, 97½; Northwestern, 73⅜; do preferred, 88; Rock Island, 119¾; St. Paul, 62¾; do. preferred, 75½; Wabash, 44; do. preferred, 73; Fort Wayne, 92¾; Terre Haute, 36¼; Chicago and Alton, 113; do. preferred, 113½; O. & M., 29¾; New Jersey Central, 103; C. C. & C., 74; Dubuque 109.

Treasury balances: Calumet, 70; Copper Falls, 4; Franklin, 6; Hecla, 80; Quincy 16.

Sub Treasury balances: gold, $75,205,730; currency, $5,278,988; general balance, $81,695,681.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 8, 1870.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 111⅜; Silver, 109; Eighty-one's, 113¼; Five Twenties, 1862, 108⅜; do 1864, 108¾; do 1865, 108⅜; do 1865, Consols, 107¼; do 1867, 108; do 1868, 108⅜; Ten Forties, 108; Adams Express Company 60¾; Merchants Union Express Company, 11½; American Express Company, 57½; Western Union Telegraph, 33⅞; New York Central 96; Reading, 96¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 92¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 29½; Michigan Southern, 86¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 97¾; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 119¾; Chicago & North Western, 75½; Chicago & North Western Preferred 87¾; Erie 25.

EXCHANGE.	Long.	Short.
London, per £	$5.84	$5.65
Paris, per franc	21¼	23
Berlin, thaler	81	84
Frankfort, florins	47	50

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March. 8, 1870.

The oil market continues exceedingly dull and devoid of any new or important characteristics worthy of special notice. The constant decline in gold precludes almost the possibility of an advance in prices, for the present at least, and, notwithstanding oil is cheap, the general impression seems to be that there will be a still further decline, that the bottom has not yet been touched. So far as our manufacturers are concerned, it makes but little difference whether crude is 10 or 15 cents; the essential point with them is to have a margin, and all they ask or expect is a fair manufacturers margin. This they have not at present, nor have they had it this year, and this is one of the ugly features of the trade, and this accounts, in a large measure, for the long and continued stagnation in the business. Then there is another drawback to the oil interest here, we refer to freights. We are reliably informed that freights to the sea board are higher now than at this time last year, and here is where Cleveland and other refining points have a material advantage over Pittsburgh. The points referred to are enabled, in consequence of the advantage in freights, to override Pittsburgh; and while their refineries are mostly in operation, ours, or a large proportion of them, are standing idle. This should not be, but for the present it does, and there seems to be no help for it, at least, there seems to be no help for it.

CRUDE.

Market quiet and prices nominally unchanged. Sale 160 bbls at 12 cts, spot; and 2,000 at Oil City, at $4,55, considered equivalent to 11⅞@11¾ here. Seller March or April, or even until July, 12 cts; and buyer all year, 14½@14¾.

REFINED.

The market, especially, for early deliveries, is somewhat firmer, and while there was rather more inquiry, prices compared with yesterday, have undergone no quotable change. March quoted 27¼@27 bid; April, 27¾@28; April to September 28½; May to December, 29¾@30.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

J. Gallagher 480, on account L. B. & Co; Liberty Oil Works 160, on account J. B. Barbour; E. L. Goldwin 160, on account J. B. Barbour; Peerless Oil Works 960, on account B. S. Duncan; Penn Oil Works 80, on account P. Hutchison; Jas. Wilkins 80, on account Fox & Funk; Eagle Oil Works 80, on account B. S. Duncan.

Total ..... 2,000 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Tack Bro's. 384 bbls refined oil to Tack Bro., Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil & Refining Co. 172 bbls benzine to A. R. McHenry, Phil'a.

Hutchinson Refining Co. 172 bbls refined to A. R. McHenry, Phil'a.

H. W. C. Tweddle 5 bbls lub. oil to Stevenson & Bro., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 349 bbls.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 8, 1870.

The markets generally are very dull, and considerably demoralized, in sympathy with the decline in gold. Almost everything, temporarily it may be, is depreciating in value, and people generally are buying just as little as they can possibly help, anticipating as they do, that the bottom has not yet been touched, and that prices will go still lower. There is no improvement in the grain trade, it is just as sluggish as ever, and the same is true of flour. The grocery market, especially sugars, is badly demoralized, and there is not likely to be any improvement until financial matters become more settled and confidence somewhat restored. Provisions market is dull and weak, and concessions below quotations would be made to effect a round lot sale. And so we might go on to the end of the list, but time is now approaching when business usually revives, but so long as gold continues in its present demoralized condition, there is not much chance for any improvement.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65@75c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged. Common Soda Ash, 4; refined, 4¼@4½; Pearls, 9@9½; Pots, 7½.

APPLES—In steady demand and firm, but not quotably higher. Sales in a regular way, at $3@4 per bbl.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll is selling at 34@36c, and fancy brands at 37@38c.

BEANS—Dull but unchanged—$2@2½ per bbl.

BROOMS—Store prices: No. 2, $3,75. No. 3, $4,50; No. 4, $5,00; No. 5, $5,50. Carpet Brooms, $6.00@6.50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The season is about over; may be quoted nominally at 2½@3 cts. etc.

BROOM CORN—13@17 cts per pound.

CHEESE — Firm but unchanged; Prime Factory, 18; Onio Goshen, 18½; New York Goshen 19@19¾.

CARBON OIL.—Is dull with a drooping tendency we now quote standard brands, in a jobbing way, at 24½@25.

CORN MEAL—Is dull and cannot be quoted above $5@90c per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Scarce and higher; we now quote at $2@2,25 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Is dull as ever, but as green apples are tending upward, it is probable that the demand for dried fruit will soon improve. Apples, 7@7½; Peaches, 7½@8¼ for quarters, and 9½@10¼ for halves Blackberries, 14@15; Pitted Cherries, 25@28

DRESSED HOGS—9½@10c.

EGGS—Firmer and while some dealers quote at 26c, 25c, may be regarded as the ruling price.

FEATHERS—Sales at 85@90, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FISH—Sales Lake Herring at $4½ per half bbl, and White Fish at $9¼.

FLOUR—Continues dull and depressed, though nominally unchanged. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5,00@5,50 for spring, and $5.50@6.00 for winter. Rye flour, $5,00@5,25.

GRAIN—Wheat is weak, and notwithstanding the offerings are light, the mills are only offering $1,10@1,12 for prime red. Oats quiet and unchanged; 42@43, buying, and 45@47, selling. Corn is firmer, under the influence of diminished receipts, though prices are unchanged, 75 on wharf and track. Rye unchanged at 85. Barley is dull and drooping; we can report 3 cars prime Canada at $1, and 95 bid for 10,000 bush. more of same kind.

HAY—Is quiet and unchanged; prime baled is still quoted at $18@20.

HUSKS—Sales at 2¼@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,75@6,00 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, city brands, $1,30; No. 2,87@88.

LIME—Eastern white lime, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales at $1,75 per gallon.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; $2@2,75 per bbl, as to quality.

PEANUTS—We can report a sale of prime Tennessee, to go East, at 9 cts.

POTATOES—Demand fair and market steady but prices unchanged at 45c, on track and wharf, and 50c in store.

PEAS—$1.70@1,75 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Following are the selling prices, and round lots would be sold below these quotations: Plain shoulders, 12¾@13; Rib Sides, 15½@15¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 18. Dried Beef, 19; Mess Pork, $27½@28. Lard, in tierces, 16@16¼, in buckets, 16@16¼.

POULTRY—Receipts continue very light and market is almost bare. We continue to quote dressed chickens, at 14@16 cts., and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

SEEDS—Clover seed is unchanged; may be fairly quoted at $8, buying, and $8¼ selling. Timothy seed, $4,75@5. Flaxseed, it is said, has advanced, but we are without reliable quotations; there is very little offering in this market.

STRAW—Sales of rye straw at $10, oats at $10@14.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Cotton unsettled and fully ¼c lower; sales 5,000 bales at 21¼c for middling uplands. Flour receipts, 12,660 bbls; flour quiet and unchanged; sales 5,100 bbls at $4,60@4,75 for superfine State and western, $4,85@$5,70 for extra State, $4,74@5,80 for extra western, $5,50@6,10 for white wheat extra, $5@6 for R. H. O., $5,30@6,15 for extra St. Louis, $6,20@8,50 for good to choice do. Rye flour quiet; sales 150 bbls at $4,45@5,40. Corn meal quiet. Whisky quiet but firm; sales 250 bbls at 95¼c@$1 for western free. Receipts wheat, 4,974 bush; wheat opened firmer but closed firmer and 1c lower; sales 47,000 bush at $1,10@1,17½ for No. 1 spring in store and delivered, and $1,22@1,22½ for No. 1 do delivered, $1,05 for No. 3 railroad spring, $1,20@1,30 for winter red and amber western, $1,28½ for winter red Illinois, $1,40@1,50 for white Michigan, $1,50 for white Indiana. Rye quiet. Barley more active and heavy; sales 25,000 bush at 85c for two rowed State, $1@1.21 for Canada West; 10,000 bush California. Barley malt nominal. Corn—receipts of 1,760 bush; market opened a shade firmer, and closed quiet; sales 23,000 bush at 90@c$1 for new mixed western, $1,02 for high mixed, nearly all yellow, $1,04@1,05 for Jersey and Pennsylvania yellow. Oats—receipts of 5,359 bush; market dull and heavy; sales 14,000 bush at 55@56c for western, 62@62½c Ohio, 66@65c State. Rice quiet; Carolina 5½@7c. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet; sales of 400 hhds Cuba at 9¼@9¾c. Molasses nominal. Petroleum quiet at 15½c crude, 28@28½c refined. Hops quiet at 16@27c for American. Linseed oil quiet. Turpentine unsettled at 44¼@46c. Pork lower and more active; sales of 2,050 bbls at $21@25,18 for mess, closing at $25 cash, $20,50@21 for prime, and $22,25 for prime mess; also 7,500 barrels of mess, seller March, April, May and June, at $25@25,50; quiet; sales of 170 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess, $14@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierced beef dull; sales of 20 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess, and $27@30 for India mess. Beef Hams dull, with sales 220 bbls at $28@33. Cut Meats heavy and more active, with 650 pkgs at 10¾@12c for shoulders and 14@14¾c for hams. Middles heavy, with sales 200 boxes at 13c for Cumberland cut, and 14@14¾c for short ribbed. Dressed Hogs dull and heavy at $11@11¼ for western. Lard lower, with 785 tcs at 13@13¾c for steam and 14½@15c for kettle rendered; also 1,250 tcs steam, seller March, April and May, at 13¾@14c. Butter firm for prime and dull for other kinds, with sales 140@26c for Ohio. Cheese heavy at 14@17c. Freights to Liverpool decidedly firmer. Shipments: 25,000 bush wheat per sail and steam at 11, closing at 54 asked and 4¾d bid.

Latest—Flour closed dull and a shade lower for medium and common grades. Wheat dull and 1@2c lower; No 2 spring $1,10@1,16 and winter red and amber western $1,20@1,28. Rye nominal. Oats dull at 85@86c for western and 61c@62c for Ohio. Corn quiet at 98c@$1 for new mixed western. Pork heavy and lower, with sales of 500 bbls mess at $24,87 seller this month and $25 seller April. Beef fairly active and unchanged. Lard dull and heavy at 13¾c for prime steam seller March. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Flour dull, at $5,70@5,20 for spring extras. Wheat: No. 1 quiet at 85¾c, No. 2 77¾@78¼c, closing with sellers at 77¼c, this afternoon No. 2 was dull at 77¼c. Corn steady, at 71¾@72c for No. 2, and 60@63½c for no grade; this afternoon the market was steady at 71¾c for No. 2, and 68c for new. Oats weaker, at 36½c for No. 2. Rye dull, at 67@67¼c for No. 2. Barley nominal, at 62@72c for No. 2, and 32@35c for rejected. Highwines dull at 93½c. Mess pork 50@75c lower, with sales at $24,25@25, closing nominal at $24,37½. Lard quiet and steady, closing at 13c. Meats dull, with sales at 8¾c for dry salted shoulders, 13¼c for short rib middlings. Dressed hogs dull at 9½@11c for light and heavy lots; live quiet at $8 40@9 12½ for common to extra choice. Cattle dull at $4 75@6 for butchers, and $6 15@7 87½ for shippers sales. Receipts past 24 hours: 7066 bbls flour, 5074 bus wheat, 3053 bus corn, 4788 bus oats, 760 bus rye, 2600 bus barley, 2483 hogs; shipments: 5016 bbls flour, 8802 bus wheat, 18,263 bus corn, 600 bus oats, 1440 bus rye, 1995 bus barley, 2308 hogs.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—Tobacco dull and drooping, with sales of 140 hhds and 14 boxes at $4.10 to 4.30 for trash bright leaf. Whiskey declined to 93c, and dull. Mess pork $26,25. Bulk meats at 9½, 13, 14½ and 14c; the packing here being much less than had been expected, made a favorable impression on holders; quotations are nothing better than estimates, however. Butter scarce, and wanted at 30@36c. Eggs advanced to 22c; supply light, owing to the lower weather, but trade dull; linseed 97@98c, lard $1,28@1,30 for extra. Petroleum at 28c for refined. Sugar and coffee are ¼@½c lower. Molasses lower at 75@80c.

The following is the report of pork packing at this place: The total number was 329,336; average weight 226 pounds; average yield of leaf lard 27½ pounds.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Tobacco steady and firm: Cotton nominal and buyers out of Market. Hemp nominal at $1,29 @1,60. Flour weak and unsettled; spring $4,10; do double extra $4,25; fall super $4,10@4 30; extra $4,25@4,50; double extra $4,35@4,75; treble extra $4,90@5,50. Wheat 3@4c lower; No 3 spring 75 70@72½c. No 2 red fall 97@$1. No 1 do $1,07 @1,10, strictly choice $1,17@1,18. Barley dull and unchanged at $1,04 for strictly prime Minnesota. Rye steady at 70c for prime. Whisky dull at 90c. Provisions steady at 9½@13c. Coffee quiet at 20@ 23c for Rio. Molasses quiet at 65@68c for plantation. Cattle in good local request at 5½@6¾c for prime to choice, 9¼ @12c for extra.

CLEVELAND, March 8.—Flour steady and unchanged. Buckwheat flour unchanged. Rye flour quiet and steady at $5@5,25 per bbl. Wheat dull and heavy; No 1 red at $1,11, No 2 red held at $1,05 @1,06. Corn dull and no sales, but held at 76c for new. Oats quiet and held at 48c for No 1 State. Rye in fair demand. Barley—nothing doing. Petroleum dull and quiet; refined held at 25¼@26c for large lots, 28@29c for small lots; crude unchanged and held at $5,80 per bbl.

LOUISVILLE, March 8.—Tobacco—Market active; sales of 172 hhds at $5,90@ 5,95 for lugs, $6,25@6,50 for leaf, and 64@65c. Hay $29. Bran $25@25 50. Lard 15½@17c. Pork $28. Bacon nominal. Bulk meats: shoulders 11c, sides 15c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Rye steady at $1. Oats steady at 53@56c. Petroleum dull; crude at 20c, refined at 26½c. Provisions dull and declining; mess pork at $26@26,50; lard at 14@14¼c. Whisky steady and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, March 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unsettled at 87¼c for No 1, and 81¾ for No 2. Oats lower at 39c for No 2. Corn steady at 58c for new. Rye firm at 70c for No 1. Dressed hogs lower at $9,50@10,00.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Flour firm and less active. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania $1,26@1,28. Corn: white 92@94c, yellow 93@94c. Oats steady at 56@56c. Rye nominal. Whisky better, selling at $1@1,01.

NASHVILLE, March 8.—Cotton inactive: low middlings 19¾@19¾c, good ordinary 16½@17c; stock 6149 bales.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Business was moderate, and brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings of standard makes were well sold to the jobbing trade, was very firm at present rates, with irregular makes unsteady in price. Northampton ginghams 12½c; Lancaster and Oriental prints 13½c at 4 months; Manchester delaines 17c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, March 8.—50 bbls h wines, Shipton & W; 4 cars staves, Hastings & D; 1 do do, M P Adams; 1 car wiesal, J T Kennedy & Co; 20 bags mustard, J Stewart; 150 do barley, J M Miller; 15 do do, Meanor & H; 25 do oats, Smith & Co; 1 bbl eggs, B Lewis; 30 bdls rakes, P H Laufman; 4 bdls lard, J A Graff; 40 bgs corn, Keil & R; 25 tubs butter, 6 pkgs produce, W H Graff; 2 bbls a butter, 3 do eggs, 10 tubs butter, 100 bbls flour, 3 tcs hams, Watt, L & Co; 1 case d goods, Arbuthnot & S; 1 do do, D Gregg & Co; 6 pkgs tobacco, J A Mackall & Co; 50 bags meal

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Route For Sale.

A good paying route on the GAZETTE. Reason for selling, owner leaving the city. Apply to-day at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Sleighing parties all the rage.

Heavy floating ice in the Allegheny.

Allegheny Councils to-morrow night.

Essay Contest at Female College Friday night.

Pedestrianating, on the icy sidewalks, very precarious.

The Criminal Court room lobby is the rendezvous for idlers.

The Fifth and Sixth wards, Allegheny, are models of quietness and order.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, of the Eleventh ward, is again lying dangerously ill.

The old clock on the Baptist Church, Allegheny, is again in running order.

Allegheny is threatened with another chronic attack on the sewerage question.

The Birmingham town clock is Janus-faced. As a time keeper it's not a success.

Mr. John Cowley has been elected Second Lieutenant, Company A., Duquesne Grays.

Catherine McWreath has been appointed postmistress at Meloy, Washington county.

We warn all interested parties that winter will "linger in the lap of spring." It always does.

The new house for the Good Will Fire Company, Allegheny, will be ready for occupancy next month.

The Fire Alarm Telegraph Line, Allegheny, is to be extended to the new city limit in the Seventh ward.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for March, a very valuable number, is for sale at W. A. Gildenfenny's, 45 Fifth avenue.

Thomas Crawford was committed to the workhouse for thirty days yesterday by Mayor Calhoy for drunkenness.

The juveniles are rejoicing in their opportunity for coasting. Some of the streets have been monopolized by them.

Rev. W. Falconer, of Sharon, Pa., has received an unanimous call from the Presbyterian congregation at Sharpsburgh.

Justice Heisel yesterday committed Nancy J. Viands, on oath of Maria Swit zer, of Birmingham, charging her with larceny.

Another Attempt will be made to get the extension of Federal street, Allegheny, as proposed last year, but through.

The Huntingdon tragedy will be wound up to-day by the hanging of the convicted felons, Bohner and Van Bordenburg.

We have received the first annual report of our efficient City Superintendent, Prof. George J. Lucky, to which we shall refer again.

The nomination of Mr. John M. Sullivan, as collector of Internal Revenue for the 23d Pa. District, was confirmed by the Senate yesterday

At a meeting of the Water Committee held last Friday evening, Mr. Thomas Harris was elected Engineer of the Water Works for the ensuing year.

Among the iron works running full force are those of Messrs. Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., at Sharpsburg, and Messrs. Graff, Bennett & Co., at Girty's Run.

There is some talk of building a new edifice for the Fourth Presbyterian Church, several squares further east, than its present location, on Penn street.

The Washington School on Penn street is rapidly increasing in efficiency, and the members in attendance. It now holds a front rank among the schools of the city.

Martin Hogan, in default of $600 bail, was yesterday sent to jail, on oath of Daniel McCoy, made before Alderman Morrow, charging him with assault and battery.

The Young Men's Christian Association will occupy the rooms now occupied by the Mercantile Library, corner of Penn and Sixth (St. Clair) streets, after the first of April.

Several of the local boards of the Pittsburgh schools recently adopted resolutions instructing their teachers to devote a portion of each day's session to Drawing and light gymnastics.

The First Presbyterian Church (Rev. S. F. Scovel's) is to have a new organ, built by Hook, of Boston. It is almost finished, and will be put in place some time in April or the first of May.

The Citizens and Peoples Passenger Railway Companies (one and the same) desire to introduce steam power upon their roads, provided the people along the line will consent thereto. Will they?

Hugh Danver, a youth about seventeen years of age, had an eye kicked out by a mule in Millvale Borough, on Saturday last. He was working about the animal at the time. His injuries will not prove fatal.

The Obstruction of Second street, at the intersection of Try, by Pan Handle Railroad cars, is getting to be a serious annoyance, although we doubt not the company endeavor to mitigate it as much as possible.

Two Valuable Horses were stolen from the stables of Thomas Bakewell, Esq., at Bellevue, on Monday night—strawberry roans, a match team, with white hind feet. Fifty dollars is offered for their recovery.

The light gymnastic exercise of the pupils in the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, Public Schools is pronounced by competent critics to be the most perfect drill ever seen in Pittsburgh since the advent of the famous Chicago Zouaves.

Yesterday, T. C. Allen was before Alderman Bowden, of the Second ward, Allegheny, charged with desertion on oath of his wife. At the hearing, however, the lady retired, a compromise was effected and the charge withdrawn.

Wm. Snyder, of Allegheny, on yesterday morning met John Miller, between whom some difficulty had been growing, and handled John rather roughly, beating him on the face and other parts of the body, and lastly knocking him down. William was held under bail for his appearance at Court.

Rev. Dr. A. P. Happer and wife, and Miss Shaw, of this city, arrived in Canton, China, a few days ago. Dr. Happer, it will be remembered, was married in this city during the session of the American Board of Foreign Missions a few months ago. He has devoted his life to the missionary work.

A suit was brought before Alderman O'Donnell, by David L. Evans, against Lewis Smith, in which defendant was charged with having purchased store goods to the amount of $13 50, and was about taking his final departure. But at the instance of some friends the bill was paid and the suit withdrawn.

That Dog which bit the little son of Michael Begler, about one week ago, owned by George Curry, and concerning which information was made but withdrawn, when the owner promised "he'd make good sausage, and would forthwith put and end to that 'dorg's days,'" was yesterday brought forward again in the shape of an information made before Alderman O'Donnell, charging the defendant with not having brought into execution the destruction of the animal, and moreover, said Curry now refuses to kill the dog. The case was held for Court.

Elsewhere will be found a communication signed "suburb," advocating the use of steam "dummies" instead of horses or mules to draw street passenger cars. We understand that these dummies have been so improved as to render them *dummies in fact*—noiseless and free from smoke or escape steam. We have long hoped that some ingenious mechanic would devise a steam machine to take the place of animated power for our street cars, one in which the smoke would be consumed, and whose steam escapement would be within itself. We believe this desideratum has at length been attained and we are glad that it is proposed to test the machine in the suburban districts of the city. This is an experiment which we think the people should encourage.

THE BIRMINGHAM HOMICIDE.

A Hearing—The Prisoners Taken Out Under an Order of the Court—A New Information—The Testimony.

The excitement consequent upon the murder of Jacob Ambas, at Bedford Hall, Birmingham, on the morning of the 2d inst., has not yet subsided on the South Side, and the investigation by the Coroner and the hearings of the parties charged with the murder, of which there have been several, have had a tendency to increase the interest manifested in the matter. A final hearing was had in the case of Reese, Welsh and Long, before Justice Heisel, yesterday. On application of Mr. Moore, counsel for the prosecution, the accused were taken out of jail to the hearing in charge of two of the Court officers, by order of the Court. Assistant District Attorney Flack and W. D. Moore appeared for the prosecution and John C. McCarthy for the defendants.

Before proceeding with the examination of witnesses Mr. Moore drew up a new information, which was sworn to by Mrs. Ambas, the wife of the murdered man charging John Reese, Patrick Welsh and A. Long with the murder of Jacob Ambas

THE TESTIMONY.

The following testimony was then taken:

J. C. Rothe, sworn—Am acquainted with Mr. Reese; don't know the other defendants; have seen them before; think I saw Reese, Welsh and Long at Bedford Hall on the night of March 1st, or on the morning of March 2d; first seen them inside of the house down stairs; did not see where the men came from; saw them during the night, but cannot say where he boarded, but don't know where he worked; can't describe him. At the bar Reese said he wanted to treat a friend; Brucker refused to open the bar; Reese asked me to get a bucket and go up stairs and get some beer; I got the beer, and Reese and his companions drank it; went up stairs and down for one or two, when I saw Reese up there; Reese and the other defendants were all in the dance room; did not hear them say a word.

On cross examination witness said it was dark down stairs when Reese and his companion were there, and he could not tell who the other men were; it was nearly one o'clock when witness first saw Reese and his companions in the dance room; witness went home before the fighting began; saw Long and Welsh in the ball room before he left; had never seen them before.

Jacob Datz, sworn—Brucker and I keep Bedford Hall; saw these three defendants there; saw them first in the dance room; Reese and Welsh and another man came in first, and Long came in after words; there were seven or eight men with Reese; they came in without paying.

Cross examined—In the ball-room Reese and Welsh were together, and Long was standing near them; saw Welsh and Long drinking at the bar; there were seven men in the party. I was down stairs during the fight; was gone about ten minutes; when I came back it was all over, and Fritz was being carried out.

Miss Caroline Brucker, sworn—Live at Bedford Hall; saw Reese and Welsh there. The first disturbance took place at the opposite end of the hall from the bar. Saw a crowd gather and quarrel; did not know who they were. Saw Welsh stab Fritz; they were standing sideways; Welsh had his arm around the neck of Fritz and was stabbing him. Ambas came to me and said he was stabbed. As soon as Welsh stabbed Fritz he turned and walked out. Saw only the blade of the knife. Did not see Ambas until he came to me and said he was stabbed.

A cross examination witness said she did not see Reese or Long doing anything during the fight. Did not see Fritz strike Welsh. Did not swear before Justice Salisbury that Fritz struck Welsh. Did not see Reese strike any one. Right after Welsh dropped the knife Ambas came to me and said he was cut. Did not see Welsh near Ambas that night. Ambas walked up stairs after he was cut.

Wm. Mushelheimer, sworn—Witness saw Reese, Long, Welsh and others at the ball; was doorkeeper; was at the door when the party came in; Long was the first of the party to dance; witness stopped him. Reese had been in only five minutes afterward Reese had a badge on; he said a man had given it to him; did not see any others of the party dancing. When the music stopped, Welsh was waltzing the party; they were talking together; all at once they separated and some of them threw off their coats and came at witness; two men came right at witness, and a third went to Ambas; witness saw Fritz and Welsh together; Ambas was down in the hall when Fritz and Welsh were fighting; took a chair and knocked Welsh down; after this Fritz fell back ward; saw Ambas, after the fight, lying on a bench in the kitchen; saw a wound in his back.

Dr. Kerr was called and testified as to the nature of the wounds. His testimony here was the same as that given before the Coroner's jury.

Mr Mushelheimer, recalled—Saw Ambas the morning after the ball, between eight and ten o'clock; he died the next day near dinner time.

Christian Hamen, sworn—Saw Ambas on the night of the ball; saw him when the fighting commenced; did not know any of those who were fighting with him; saw Ambas after it was all over. Saw Ambas afterwards, at his house, and conversed with him; asked him if he knew who cut him; he said that he did not know who cut him, and asked witness if he did not see the whole crowd who jumped on him, he said if he would see the man he could identify him.

Wm. Mushelheuner, recalled—On the morning after the affray I saw Ambas, and asked him, "Jake, who stabbed you?" He said he could not, but did not think the little man cut him; he said he believed Reese stabbed him, because he (Reese) had a grudge against him.

On cross examination witness said Ambas must have been cut first, as he was down stairs while Fritz was still fighting. Witness did not see anybody fighting with Ambas except Long, that he knew; there were others, but witness did not know them; saw Pat Welsh fighting with Fritz.

Wm. Gedekoh, sworn—Was at the ball; remained till daylight; saw all these defendants there; they were looking at the dance; did not see the fight begin; was in the dance room; heard the noise, and went back to the ball room; saw Welsh and Fritz fighting; there was a crowd around them, and Ambas was in this crowd also fighting; saw Ambas striking Long; did not see him fighting with any other person; the crowd were all fighting, and could not tell who all were engaged. After the fight was over Reese remained; he acted as if he did not have anything to do with the fight.

John Bradnock, sworn—Was at the ball and remained all night, saw Reese and Long there; down stairs Reese asked me if I would let him go up stairs to get some beer; I went up with him, and the doorkeeper asked me if I would be responsible for Reese, and would get him out without raising a fight; the party who were with Reese went through the dining room, and into the ball room. After the fight commenced I saw Long and Ambas clinched; Long was striking him about the breast; he was striking underhanded.

On cross examination witness stated he did not see Reese in the fight. Witness said, also, that Long did not have a knife in his hand when he was striking Ambas.

James Brown, sworn—This witness was at the ball, and saw a small man fighting with Ambas. The small man had a knife in his hand. Cannot tell if the small man is present to-day. Would not recognize him if I would see him.

Fred. Hunsenaid, sworn—Was at the ball. Remained till it was over. Can not say if any of the prisoners were there. Saw the men after they were out, but did not see them in the fight.

Mr. Moore, at this point, announced that the case for the Commonwealth was closed.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

Albert Stroub, sworn—Was at the ball; saw Mr. Reese before the fight, near a window, with a basket in his hand; after the fight I saw Mr. Reese standing in the same position as before. [The testimony of this witness is the same as that given before the Coroner's jury, and is published elsewhere.]

Peter Young, sworn—Was at the ball; saw Ambas there; saw Albert Long there; the man who fought with Ambas was not Albert Long; Mr. Long stood by my side all the time during the fight; saw Ambas strike Long; as soon as he was struck Long ran out of the room.

Henry Demel sworn—Was at the ball; went there in company with Mr. Long and two others; when we went in there was no doorkeeper at the door. The fight was commenced by a little fellow and Fritz; Long did not take any part in the fight; some one struck him; could not say if it was Ambas or Musheleimer that struck Long; he did not strike back; don't know who the little man was who got into the fight with Fritz.

Timothy Maguire testified that he was at the ball, and saw the fight; Mr. Reese was not in the fight; if he had been engaged in the fight I would have seen him. Did not see Mr. Long in the fight. Saw Mr. Welsh there; after the fight began I saw Welsh fighting with Fritz.

This closed the testimony for the defense. Mr. McCarthy claimed that there was not sufficient evidence to hold any of the prisoners to answer the charge of murder. It had not been shown that any of the defendants had fought with the deceased. On the contrary, it had been proven that not one of them was engaged in a difficulty with Ambas. After reviewing the evidence, counsel asked that the prisoners be discharged.

Mr. Moore followed on the part of the Commonwealth. He said that while he admitted that the evidence for the defence was calculated to rise a doubt as to whether Long was engaged in the fight, yet there was sufficient testimony on the part of the Commonwealth to justify the magistrate in committing Long to answer the charge of murder. As to Reese, he was one of the parties who had entered the hall against the protestations of the managers, and in this view he should be held. The testimony as to Welsh using a knife was positive, and this was sufficient to warrant the magistrate in holding him also.

Justice Heisel announced that he would re-commit the prisoners, Welsh, Long and Reese, to answer the charge of murder, and they were accordingly conducted back to jail.

Coroner's Inquest—The Testimony.

The Coroner's jury, empannelled in the Birmingham homicide case, met at Eichley's Hall yesterday (Tuesday) at two o'clock P. M., pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of hearing additional

TESTIMONY.

The following additional testimony was elicited:

W. Mushelheimer, recalled—Spoke to Ambas after he was cut. Was up at his house. Asked him who stabbed him. He said "Willism, I do not believe that little fellow stabbed me; I believe Reese stabbed me; I think Reese stabbed me because he had an old grudge against me." Ambas did not mention the name of Long. I thought he meant Long when he said "that little fellow."

Timothy Maguire, sworn—Was at the house when the fight occurred; saw the fight from the commencement to the end of it; I came here as a witness for Mr. Reese; I did not see him in the fight at all; if he had been in the fight I think I would have seen him; there was a man in the working party called, I think, "Pete;" he was going to treat this party, and in looking around for his friends, he saw Fritz lying on a settee; he walked over and pulled him off; then the fighting commenced; I did not see the cutting; do not know who did the cutting; when Fritz was pulled off Mushelheimer's rolling mill party fought; then there were some words and coats were thrown off. I know Long; he was not in the rolling mill party; he came in with another party; I think some one ordered Long to go out; I saw Welsh fighting with Fritz; they were "in holts;" Reese was not in the fight; after the cutting Reese remained; Brucker, the proprietor of the hall, told him to go out. Reese replied, "I have nothing to do with the fight." Brucker again told him to go out or there might be more trouble. Reese was standing in the hall with a basket in his hand; the fight was no other fighting going on. While Welsh and Fritz were fighting, after these two broke "holts," Welsh was struck with a chair. After this there was a little fellow fighting. He was fighting nearly everyone. The little fellow was thrown down stairs.

Thomas Reese, sworn—[A member of the jury objected to Mr. Reese testifying.] Mr. Reese said he desired to testify in regard to the words used by the witness Mushelheimer in his testimony in Sunday. He said that while he denied what he had testified on Saturday that Ambas said he did not think the little fellow cut him, but he would not trust the big man. He did not at that time mention the name of Reese.

Albert Strop, sworn—Was at the ball; saw the fight begin. First saw a little fellow strike at a big man. About one o'clock the mill party came in and took several drinks. Fritz came in after them. Some one asked him to play. He played and called the figures. At this time the other musicians were at supper. Long's party came in just as Fritz got through with the turn he was playing. There were five or six in Long's party. There were about the same number of men in the rolling mill party. Mushelheimer went up to Long and asked him something. There was a man there named Peter Smith; the men called him "Pete." Fritz was lying down on a settee. Smith was a friend of the party, and he looked around for his friends; he saw Fritz on the bench and pulled him up, and asked him to drink; Fritz came over, and Smith said "I am the best friend Fritz has in the house;" a little fellow came up to "Pete" and said "you don't consider yourself a little Dutchman" at this Fritz came in between them and pushed Smith back; he also said if anybody had insulted "Pete." Welsh said "we did not come here to insult anybody." Fritz pulled off his coat and said "I can whip any s—b—in the house who would insult Pete Smith." Then a number of men took off their coats and the little fellow struck the first blow. The little man came in with the rolling mill fellows. He had a light mustache and wore a comforter around his neck. After the first blow was struck Fritz struck Welsh on the head with a handy billy. Welsh put up his hands and said "oh, my head," he then grabbed Fritz by the neck; at this point my attention was attracted to the little fellow who was on the floor fighting with several men; presently I heard rising stars in the "holt" some one took him into another room; Welsh then started out and some one struck him with a poker; he fell over and Mushelheimer struck him with a chair; Welsh then said "oh, my God, I'm cut; I do not know whether he was cut out or not; I went out and did not see any more fighting after that; I did not see Long fighting. Before the fight commenced Reese was standing near a window with a basket on it. Reese and Welsh had no knives; after the fight was over I noticed Reese standing at the same window and in the same position as before the fight commenced; did not see Reese while the fight was going on.

The testimony being closed, and the jury adjourned to meet at the same place Monday the 14th inst., at two o'clock, to conclude the investigation.

FIRE ALARMS.

Fall of a Derrick—Singular Result—A Lively Fire Department.

An accident occurred in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, the consequences of which were rather singular. A party of workmen were engaged in unshipping a large grindstone from a car on the Penn. Railroad to the machinery department of Ross' axe factory, on Main street, along the line of the track. For this purpose a derrick, built and placed against the wall of the factory building, was brought into requisition. The stone, weighing about 3,500 pounds, was raised clear off the car and was being swung around towards its destination when suddenly the derrick gave way and came down with a tremendous crash. In its descent it struck a pole of the Fire Alarm Telegraph and razed it to the ground, breaking one of the wires. The stone fell at the side of the track and was broken into half a dozen pieces, involving a loss to the owners of about $60. Fortunately the men all escaped.

The curious feature of the affair, however, was the damage to the telegraph line. The broken wire hung down and swung to and fro. Every time it touched the other wire an alarm was sounded. These alarms coming to the engine houses in a confused manner from apparently every box in the city, caused great bewilderment to the department. The engines were out and scattered in every direction, some replying to the signal from a box in Manchester, and others proceeding to the Seventh ward. After great annoyance, some profanity and a complete tiring out of the men, the cause of the trouble was ascertained and remedied. A new pole will be put in place to-day. Superintendent McCandless repaired the line, however, sufficiently to make it answer until that can be done. People who observed the unusual demonstrations of the department, were considerably disturbed, expecting a great conflagration, but the excitement soon calmed down.

Official Meetings.

Special Meeting of City Council will be held Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

City Property Committee will meet today at two o'clock, at Controler's office.

Committee on Wooden Buildings, Thursday at one o'clock, P. M., at Common Council Rooms.

Committee on Claims and Accounts will meet Thursday afternoon at one o'clock, in Council Chamber.

Suburban Residence for Sale at Sewickley.—The attention of parties wishing to live in the country, and do business in the city, is called to the advertisement in to-day's paper, on the fourth page, under the above head. This residence and grounds is all that a person could desire. The house is a brick, with all modern improvements, finished up in style, and built to have all the comforts of a home. The property is fully described in the advertisement. Any person wishing a residence of this kind should examine this property at once, as bargains like this are very seldom offered.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Central Board—City Superintendent's Report—Proposed Change in the Law Relative to "Unexpended Balances"—Reports of Committees—The Purchase of Books, &c.

A regular meeting of the Central Board of Education was held in the rooms of the Board, Lloyd & Black's building, Fourth avenue, at two o'clock yesterday.

Members Present—Messrs. Aiken, Anderson, Craig, Cuddy, Fleming, Getty, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Humbert, Mays, Mitchell, Nobbs, Shaw, Taylor, President Wilson and John A. Sergeant, Secretary.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Mr. George J. Luckey, City Superintendent, made the following report for the month of February:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to make the following report of the enrollment and attendance at the Public Schools for the month of February, 1870:

ENROLLMENT.

Males	4,200
Females	4,056
Total	8,256

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

Males	3,576
Females	3,360
Total	6,936

This is a large decrease on the enrollment and average attendance for January, owing to the prevalence of contagious diseases throughout the city. There were one hundred and sixty seven corporal punishments and eight suspensions reported for the month, being a decrease of over nineteen per cent. on the number reported for January.

The report was received and filed.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. John A. Sergeant reported that warrants to the amount of $14,657,35 had been drawn during the month.

The report was received and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Anderson, from the Finance Committee, reported that the Committee had met and organized, and in considering the wants of the Board, had prepared a supplement to the act recently passed relative to the schools as follows:

An act supplementary to an act entitled "an act consolidating the wards of the city of Pittsburgh for educational purposes," approved the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That the Central Board of Education of the city of Pittsburgh are hereby empowered, and it shall be the duty of said Board within three months from the passage of this act, and annually thereafter, to elect a regular exchange broker or banker of said city as treasurer of said Board, and with said treasurer deposit all public funds under their control and to receive from said treasurer such rate of interest upon all current balances as shall be agreed upon by said Board, and said treasurer; and said Board shall require of said treasurer security by bond, to be duly approved of by said Board, in any sum not less than fifty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the duties of said treasurer; and that said treasurer shall pay all drafts, warrants or checks properly drawn on demand, when there is sufficient money in said treasury, and pay over when required by said Board all moneys in the treasury together with the accrued interest thereon carried to the credit of said fund.

SEC. 2. That so much of section 10 of the act to which this is a supplement as allows the treasurer to retain for his services a sum not exceeding one per cent. on all money received and paid out, and any other law inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Mr. Anderson said the law as amended by Mr. Craig allowed a per centage to the treasurer, and the Committee provided in this act that the treasurer's salary should be cut off.

The report was received.

Mr. Craig moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Legislation.

Mr. Harrison called for a second reading of the bill.

Mr. Hartman amended the motion by moving to instruct the Committee to have the bill presented to the Legislature and passed.

Mr. Harrison thought the bill was incomplete. He thought the bill should provide that the Board should advertise for proposals and give the money to the highest and best bidder.

Mr. Hartman said he should also provide that the treasurer should make monthly reports.

Mr. Anderson thought there was no necessity in putting in the provision spoken of by Mr. Nobbs and Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Craig opposed the proposition of Mr. Harrison for the reason that there was at the end of every year a deficiency, and if this provision was inserted in the bill, the Board would be compelled to go upon the market and borrow money.

Mr. Harrison moved to amend by inserting a clause in the bill requiring the Secretary to advertise the fact that warrants for the use of the funds, and that they be awarded to the highest and best bidder.

Mr. Hartman thought there was nothing to be lost, by advertising, and if there was anything to be gained by it, the Board, who were the servants of the people, should have the advantage of it. He therefore favored the amendment.

Mr. Harrison called for the yeas and nays, when the amendment was lost by a vote of 12 yeas to 13 nays.

The question then recurred on the motion to instruct the committee to have the bill passed.

Mr. Anderson called for the yeas and nays, when the motion was adopted by a vote of 13 yeas to 3 nays.

Mr. Aiken reported that the Committee on Text Books had met and organized.

Mr. Shaw reported that the Committee on High Schools had met and organized by calling Mr. Laird to the chair. Two of the committee had visited the High School and found everything in order, so far as the School was concerned, but there was a defect in the water arrangements of the building, in consequence of which the upper rooms were filled with poisonous gases.

Mr. Anderson stated that the cause of the defect was in consequence of the imperfect drainage of the building. Mr. Patterson, the owner of the building, had, however, made arrangements for constructing a private sewer, to connect with the Virgin Alley sewer, which, when completed, would remedy the defect.

Mr. Aiken called attention to the fact that the gas pipes were leaky throughout the building and gas escaping. The matter should be remedied at once.

The matter was referred to the Committee on High Schools.

Mr. Hartman presented the report of the Committee on Colored School, stating that the Committee had organized by electing Mr. Hartman chairman. The school has been visited and found in a good working condition, except room No. 4, which should be graded. The report was received and filed.

Mr. Craig, from the Committee on Music, presented the report of the Committee, accompanying which were the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in order to aid the music teachers and increase the interest on the part of the pupils in the study of music, the teachers of our schools are respectfully requested to comply with the following:

First—Govern the school during the time of the music lesson.

Second—Aid the pupils by singing with them.

Third—Review the previous music lesson daily during the absence of the music teacher, occupying not more than ten minutes in each review.

The report was received and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Nobbs, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, reported that the committee had organized by electing Mr. Nobbs chairman.

Mr. Fleming, from Colfax district, asked that the additional teacher allowed to his district should be continued until the 1st of July.

On motion of Mr. Anderson the request was granted.

Mr. Humbert asked for an additional teacher of the grammar grade in the Howard district. Referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

Mr. Getty, from the Committee on Deaf and Dumb School, reported that he had visited the school, and found it progressing favorably.

Mr. Harrison moved that the spring vacation of the city public schools begin on the evening of March 30th and continue until the 11th of April.

Mr. Craig moved that the schools close on Thursday preceding the 1st of April, and that the vacation continue until Monday, the 11th of April. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Hartman presented the following:

WHEREAS, The cost of text books in the public schools is frequently found to be a burden to many of the parents of the pupils; and

WHEREAS, They are not entirely used by the pupils during their term in school, and are rendered valueless for school purposes, and a loss to the community; and

WHEREAS, Economy dictates that the cheaper methods of providing books for the schools should be adopted; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draft a bill and have it passed by the present Legislature, providing for the purchase by the Central Board, of all the books used in the city Public schools from which the local Boards shall draw as their necessities may demand.

Mr. Mitchell moved to lay the motion over for the present.

The motion was adopted.

The Secretary read a number of bills which were referred to the appropriate Committees with power to act.

Messrs. Hartman, Harrison, Shaw and Taylor were announced as the High school Committee for the ensuing month.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

East Birmingham Wharf.

MESSRS EDITORS: I have seen with surprise the apathy manifested by the tax payers of East Birmingham at the Bill recently introduced by Mr. Joseph Walton, of the House of Representatives, for the making of a public wharf along the whole river front of their borough.—I own only one small lot in the borough and that is far back from the river, and I vigorously object to being taxed as heavily as I shall necessarily be in order to discharge the immense debt which must be incurred by the borough, in turning Water street as it present exists into a public wharf. This result of the transaction has been studiously kept back from the tax payers, by the interested parties, who have been circulating petitions to the Legislature for the passage of this bill. Let me show now, plainly, what I mean. The river shore of East Birmingham extends about 4,500 feet. It is entirely occupied by manufacturing sites, either actually or in prospect, and upon these the great prosperity of the borough depends. It is almost—I may say entirely impossible, for the large manufacturing establishments to carry on their business without the right to fill out their river fronts with the debris from their mills. Recognizing this right and its importance, the charter of the borough provides that manufacturers owning lots fronting on the river shall have the right to occupy down to low water mark; provided they give the public a right of way along the river front. On the faith of this chartered right manufacturing sites have been purchased at large prices, and expensive improvements erected. The immediate effect of the Water Front bill, if passed, will be to divest and destroy this right. But, of course, it must be paid for. We still have enough law in this land to prevent the public from taking private property without paying for it. Now, putting out of view the injustice of depriving these lot owners of what they have bought and paid for, in the faith of this chartered right, the passage of this bill will at once saddle the borough with the immense debt representing the damages done to the owners of the entire river front, by turning their property into a public wharf, and *cui bono?* simply to enable some enterprising wharf master to collect a little toll from the coal boats which lie opposite in the pool, and tie up to shore while waiting a rise in the river. It will be too late for the tax payers, after the bill is once passed and the mischief is ascertained, then to deplore their folly and reproach their deceivers. The act when passed, not only will serve to drive away all large manufacturing establishments, but it also at once fastens a debt upon the borough, for the entire extent of the proposed wharf, and whether this debt shall amount to tens of thousands, or, as I believe it will, to hundreds of thousands, will depend upon the estimate which shall be placed by intelligent owners upon the damage done to and loss incurred by these lot owners. Why, I heard a manufacturer say to-day, most earnestly, and as I think sincerely, that he would not for fifty thousand dollars have the river front of his lot turned into a public wharf.

Now, therefore, is the time for the tax payers to remonstrate against this injudicious and untimely piece of legislation. I appeal to them, as being myself

A TAXPAYER.

Fie! Temperanceville.

The usual quietude in the police courts was yesterday stirred up in the vicinity of Alderman McMaster's office, when it was that official's pleasure or pain to hear the details of another of those shameful suits in which base women played the conspicuous part. Temperanceville is the location of the parties in question, and in this case the female defendant is described as a portion of the handsomer of the denizens of Mrs. Ann Costilla on returning from a store was met by Jas. Roberts, (colored) Chas. Roberts, (colored) Rachel Lee and Susan Gill, who, in the most violent manner, accusation of sex or color in one of that town's vilest notes. On meeting the little girl, two of the party attempted to strip the child of her clothing, calling the others to witness her nudeness. They took from her back, among other things, a shawl valued at ten dollars which they kept, and after exposing her to much ridicule and the gaze of passers by, they allowed her to pass on, sorely vexed the child told her mother of the depredations committed on her, and the mother made information charging the parties with assault and battery and larceny. They were arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE—The amusement going portion of our people, by no means a small portion, are in ecstasies over Mr. Mayo's rendition of the *role* of "Badger," in "The Streets of New York." The piece has been put upon the stage by Mr. Canning in a highly creditable manner, regardless of expense, and the cast embraces the full strength of the company, so that Mr. Mayo, who is one of the best actors in the profession, is well supported and afforded every opportunity for displaying his brilliant genius. The piece will be repeated again this evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Charley Shay, with his five separate and distinct troupes is creating a furore at the Academy of Music. Since the commencement of his engagement he has been playing to crowded houses nightly, and will doubtless continue to do so until his brief stay in this city terminates. Every person who visits the exhibition is delighted with it, and every one who has not seen it had better embrace the few remaining opportunities to do so. Change of programme every night.

Pittsburgh Ahead.

Pittsburgh manufacturers are again successful, and Pittsburgh enterprise has received another evidence of appreciation. Yesterday telegrams were received here that contracts were awarded to Mr. William Smith, proprietor of the National Foundry and Pipe Works, located in the 12th ward, for supplying cast iron pipes, to the following corporations.

City of Jackson, Michigan, eleven (11) miles for Water Works.

City of Norwalk, Ohio, ten (10) miles for Water Works.

Cincinnati Gas Light Company, ten (10) miles for Gas Works.

The last named city has a very large Pipe Works, which renders the success of Mr. Smith the more meritorious and noticable. Altogether the success of this new establishment cannot but be gratifying alike to its proprietor and all our citizens who take a pride in our manufactures.

East Birmingham Councils.

A regular meeting of the Council of East Birmingham was held yesterday, Tuesday evening, March 8, 1870.

Members Present—Messrs. Beck, Larkins, Jones, Miller and Hableman.

In the absence of the Burgess, Mr. Hableman was called to the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

A number of bills were read and ordered to be paid.

Mr. Becker presented a petition from the property owners on Fox alley for the paving of the same. Referred to the Street Committee, with instructions to report an ordinance.

A warrant was ordered to be drawn in favor of Hastings & O'Neil for $5,000.

On motion, adjourned.

Birmingham Council.

A special meeting of the Birmingham Council was held yesterday, Tuesday evening, March 8th, 1870, for the purpose of examining the accounts of the borough officers.

Present—Messrs. Atterbury, Ward, Redman, Voegley, Doyle, Oliver, McIlvain, Burgess Salisbury in the chair.

Mr. Atterbury, chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that the Committee had examined the accounts of the Treasurer and other borough officers so far as the same had been completed.

On motion Council adjourned, to meet on Tuesday evening, March 15th, 1870.

Officer Shaffer, of Alderman Bolster's police, Allegheny, is an animated life preserver. Many an individual now luxuriating in the enjoyment of existence has at some critical period in his history been snatched from danger by the heroic officer. Yesterday he added another to the list of his brave actions in this line. John Wainwright, a deaf old peddler, was crossing Ohio street near East, when a two horse wagon was driven rapidly along. The peddler was in the road but the driver didn't see him. Officer Shaffer did, however, and that was enough. In an instant he seized the old gentleman and in the twinkling of an eye rescued him from the jaws of death. The wheels of the vehicle grazed the feet of the almost a victim, but he escaped, whole in body, though considerable excited in spirit.

"Daniel O'Connell."

Wendell Phillips will deliver the next lecture of the course on Thursday evening, at Lafayette Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, having for his subject the name of the above illustrious personage. Mr. Phillips being one of the greatest orators of the day, and having for his noble character suggestive of many fine ideas, will without a doubt draw one of the largest houses of the lecture season. Our people should remember, whatever feelings they may entertain in regard to Daniel O'Connell's career, it should not influence them to miss hearing the power and impressiveness of this great orator. No reserved seats. Tickets 50 cents.

Give Us Steam on Passenger Railways.

A morning cotemporary prefers steam to horse power on our Railways. I would not suggest that it be introduced at present into the old city, but on Railways laid in all rural wards steam would be preferable in every respect.

First, it would combine both speed and comfort and do away forever with that annoying jerk that deposits people in each others laps before the person getting in can be seated.

Steam would move the car gradually, as the motive power, and car proper would be combined, and not separate parts. Secondly, it would be cleaner, and serve to keep the suburban avenues in better condition than the steady wear and dirt of car teams.

Since people might object, on the groundless theory that steam would make more noise and confusion than horses, any person who has ridden in a steel dummy can explode that theory by experience, as they are almost noiseless. By all means let us have Dummies, and thus save time, which is money.

SUBURB.

Keystone Rink.

The ice never was in a better condition since the erection of the rink for skating than at the present time, as those who participated in that delightful enjoyment last evening are willing to testify. The countless multitudes of young ladies and gentlemen who patronize the rink have, by dint of much pleading, induced that efficient manager, Mr. Brown, to hold another fancy dress carnival and masquerade on Thursday evening, which promises to be a very brilliant affair, and all those who may want to spend an evening in real pleasure, exercise and enjoyment can not find a place in which to give a wider vent to their desires. Don't fail to be on hand.

Rare and Valuable Books at Half Price.

Among which are Burritt's Astronomy with a large Atlas, Mitchell's Atlas of the World, Hone's Introduction, 2 vols., Burkitt on the New Testament, Wesley's Sermons, 2 vols., Collateral Bible, 3 vols., quarto, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, Craig's History of Pittsburgh, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Italian, German and miscellaneous works in every department of Literature, Science and Art. Stationery of all kinds. For sale by Col. John D. Logan, No. 41 Sixth avenue, below Smithfield street.

All Accounts must be Settled.

All persons indebted to J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street, on book account or in any other way, are respectfully requested to settle their accounts on or before the 15th day of March instant, as the business of the firm will be wound up finally on that day. All accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be put in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Goods will be sold until that date at Administrators' Sale at great reduction in prices, as everything must be sold.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: I see by to-day's *Gazette* that D. Bacon has intimated his purpose of meeting me in a public discussion of the points at issue between us. This frank manly course in favor of full and free discussion, is not only in good keeping with the spirit of the age, and the genius of our institutions, but indicative of a becoming confidence and sincerity in the cause he advocates. I have accepted the questions as propounded by him and have arranged to commence the discussion on Monday evening, March 14